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The Bombay Gazette.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING

MILKMAID

BRAND

CONDENSED MILK

Largest Sale in the World."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th Mar.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	9th ,,
* CLYDE	4199	E.H. Gordon	16th ,,
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	F. Cole	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	J. R. London	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	......	21st ,,
† SHANNON	4189	J. R. London	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th ,,
B M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
† SHANNON	4189	J. R London	25th ,,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th ,,
B.M.L EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† SHANNON	4189	J. R. London	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	......	30th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE S. S. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	12th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1063	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis ...	5,095	24th March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,797	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Fianolin...	7th April.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kiene	15th April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 17th March, 1898.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English Mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 31st March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 26th March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th March, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	3,685	31st March 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th March, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March, 10 1898

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	26th March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................. Rs. 5.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

TREACHER & CO., LD., HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

TRADE MARK.

GENT'S. HOSIERY & UNDERCLOTHING.

FOR HOT WEATHER.

COLLARS & TIES OF THE LATEST West End Patterns.

ARTICLES FOR EVENING WEAR.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	....	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	....	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	....	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

						Cash Rs,	a
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				....	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	....	,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	....	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	....	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	....	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	....	,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	....	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		....	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		....	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		....	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		....	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE"

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ANOTHER NOTEWORTHY FACT!

The Finest Liquors on the Indian Market are

KEMP'S SPECIAL BRANDS.

	per Dozen.
Edina Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 27
Old Head Irish Whiskey	33
Kemp's Fine Old Brandy	33
Household Claret..........................	12
Dry Cadiz Sherry..........................	30
Invalids' Port	30

These are of Guaranteed quality, and superior to many similar liquors offered at much higher rates.

We also carry a Stock of

WINES, SPIRITS LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, ETC.

Selected in Europe with the greatest care by Experts, and containing some of the Choicest Brands procurable throughout India.

A Specialty !—BITTERS.—Eight kinds.

ÆRATED WATERS !—The Best.

Malt Liquors of the most Popular kinds.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A CURE FOR DIABETES.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF JAMBUL,

Freshly prepared in the Company's Laboratory from Jambul Seeds of the highest grade. This extract has obtained a world-wide reputation as a PROVED remedy in this distressing complaint.

PRICE : Rs. 7-2 per lb.

A DIABETIC FOOD.

KEMP'S JAMBUL AND GLUTEN BISCUITS.

Prepared from our own Extract of Jambul in combination with Pure Gluten Flour and Sweetened with Saccharine. Pleasant to the taste and highly efficacious in alleviating the symptoms.

PRICE : Rs. 2 per Tin.

These articles will be found invaluable to all sufferers from Diabetes.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

DON'T RUN THE RISK OF BEING WITHOUT.

THE following selection of Kemp's Genuine Domestic Remedies will be found SIMPLY INVALUABLE for instant use in the daily emergencies of the Household, and will suffice to stock the family medicine cupboard.

	Rs.	a.
Kemp's Cholera and Diarrhœa Tincture	1	0
Kemp's Pectoral Cough Syrup	1	0
Kemp's Summer Effervescent....................	1	4
Kemp's Toilet Pelliculine..........................	1	4
Kemp's Perfect Vital Invigorator	3	0
Kemp's Coca Cordial	2	8
Kemp's Paparidine for Indigestion	2	0
Kemp's Corn Wart Remover	1	0

Sent separately if required, or the whole Selection for Rs. 12.

Securely Packed in Case.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and doubleHarness (Rs.30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE

and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for

FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

THE "PREMIER" HELICAL "POLO" BICYCLES

ARE

NOW

ON

VIEW

AT

MARCKS AND CO.'S

BOMBAY.

DO NOT SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

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A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Carin ment Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN accordance with the terms of the following requisition signed by four members of the Standing Committee, received by the President, a MEETING of URGENCY will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3-30 P.M., to consider application for further grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for the suppression of the Plague, and other urgent matters.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1898.

To The PRESIDENT, Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

Sir,—We, the undersigned four members of the Standing Committee, under Section 36 [h] of the Municipal Act, would request you to call an URGENCY MEETING of the Corporation for MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 P.M., to consider a further grant applied for Plague purposes and other urgent matters. We have,

O. V. MULLER,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
K. N. BAHADURJI,
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 23rd March, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has, in pursuance of the terms of Section 36 b of the Municipal Act III of 1888, fixed the holding of the First Meeting of the New Corporation for 3 p. m., on Monday, the 4th April, 1898, in the Municipal Office.

The business for disposal is as follows :—

1. Appointment of President for the year 1898-99.

Notice of motion from the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., seconded by Mr. G. W. Roughton, proposing and seconding the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar.

2. Appointment of eight members of the Standing Committee. Nominations of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Nanabhai N. Katrak, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. K. N. Bahadurjee, M.D., Mr. Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote and Mr. A. G. Viegas.

3. Appointment of other Committees.

4. Letter from Mr. H. G. Gell, resigning membership of the Corporation.

5. Government Resolution, General Department, appointing Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., to the Corporation and the Standing Committee.

6. Letter from Mr. B. Phillips, requesting the approval of the Corporation to his absence from their meetings for a further period.

7. Letter from Veterinary-Major J. Mills, requesting the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings for a further period.

8. Return prepared by the Municipal Secretary of attendance of Councillors at meetings during the year ending 31st March, 1898, of attendances at meetings of the Standing Committees, other Committees, and Sub-Committees ; also of the changes in the Corporation and Standing Committees during the same period.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, to the following effect :—

9. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs.75 for Survey expenses in respect of land at Chimbur leased from Government.

10. Sanctioning, subject to approval, transfer of Rs. 1,150 for cost of repairs to road from Kasheli to Tansa pipe line, for fees payable to the Chemical Analyser to Government for examining water, and for the cost of type-writing machine.

11. Sanctioning, subject to approval, the transfer of Rs. 16,500 to meet excess in the grant for Road Repairs and maintenances consequent on the payment of extra wages to workmen and labourers in place of men who deserted their work during the plague.

12. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 2,341 for cost of cleansing the old open Main Drain.

13. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 226-6-0 for clothing supplied to peons of the General Office Establishment.

14. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 650, for taxes, in respect of Municipal Markets.

15. Recommending sanction (1) to the grant of Rs. 210, to meet the cost of providing a wooden ladder in rear of quarters occupied by Police Inspector, Old Police Court, Girgaum ; and 2 to the enlarging of additional rent to the Commissioner of Police for the quarters.

16. Recommending sanction to the payment of the salary and personal allowance aggregating Rs. 1,000 per mensem, from 1st March, 1898, to Mr. J Leask, as the post of Assistant Health Officer has been abolished under the reorganization scheme.

17. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting the Budget Transfers, sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

18. Forwarding Memorandum from the Commissioner, reporting the writing off of Rs. 6,091-13-10, being the book-value of bullocks died or sent to Pinjarapol during the quarter ending 30th November, 1897.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

19. Recommending approval of the free supply of water to the Plague Detention Camp at Bandora on certain conditions.

20. Recommending sanction to the renewal of contract with Mr. A. Mahler for the supply of mantles and for supervising incandescent gas lamps in the Markets for a further period of two years, at the rate of Re. 1 per light per month.

21. Recommending sanction (1) to the increase of the contract rate for the supply of wood used for cremation purposes during the past year ; (2) to the grant of Rs. 713-4-6 for additional charge for wood.

22. Recommending sanction (1) to the acquisition of two plots of Government land at DeLima Street, Mazagon, required for the proposed Reay Road at the rate of Rs. 8 per yard ; and (2) to the payment to the authorities of the Church of "Our Lady of the Rosary" of Rs. 1,807 in full satisfaction of all claims in regard to the shed, wall, &c., standing on the said land.

23. Recommending sanction to the cost of Rs. 97,415, for constructing the new street along Peru Lane and for acquiring the land and buildings including frontages being met as follows :—Rs. 76,916 for making the road temporarily, from surplus and other loan balances ; and Rs. 20,500 as an advance for purchase of front land from surplus balances.

24. Memorandum from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the laying out (1) of a street in continuation of a public lane from its western extremity to Wellington Street ; and (2) of a street in continuation of the same lane from its eastern extremity to Trinity Street.

25. Memorandum from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the laying out of line of street between Police Court Lane and Maroti Street to connect with Gunbow Street.

26. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of the Executive Engineer's report on the proposed road from Matunga to Lady Jamsetjee Road, with plan showing its alignment and estimate of the cost of the work, Rs. 1,50,000. The Commissioner asks the Corporation to decide whether, having regard to the present state of the Municipal finances, it is desirable to incur such expenditure.

27. Government Resolution, Revenue Department, on the subject of the future utilization of the reclaimed land on the Flats now held by the Corporation on a sufferance lease.

28. Letter from the Commissioner regarding the question of ownership of certain land in front of the Customs House.

29. Letter from the Commissioner with reference to the Corporation's Resolution regarding the improvement of Worli Koliwada.

30. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding letter from the Commissioner reporting the terms finally agreed upon with the Railway Companies for the carriage of cutchra to Davnar near Chimbur.

31. Letter from the Commissioner, inviting the attention of the Corporation to their Resolution No. 2680, of the 18th June, 1896, and pointing out certain difficulties which have been felt by the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Engineer, Drainage, in carrying out the street portions of house drainage connection in conformity with that resolution.

32. The Health Officer's Report for the fourth quarter of 1897.

33. Counsel's opinion as regards the legality, or otherwise, of Municipal servants interesting themselves in patents or inventions by themselves or others utilized by the Municipality.

34. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwaring statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India and to the Municipal Security holders on 31st December 1897, on account of Loans raised from time to time.

35. Letter from the Commissoner, reporting on the question of providing a system of disinfecting chambers in the City with the cost of establishment for working the same.

Resolution of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

36. Requesting approval of the Commissioner applying to Government for sanction (1) to the loan of 25 lakhs being raised and (2) to the loan of 19½ lakhs for the new works provided in the Loan Works Budget for 1898-99 being raised in instalments.

37. Recommending sanction to the employment of a Surveyor on Rs. 80 plus Rs. 20 conveyance allowance and of 2 lascars on Rs. 10 each per mensem for supervising the work of Street portions of house drainage connections in the city.

38. Forwarding memorandum from the Commissioner, reporting the writing off of Rs. 550, being the book value of horse of the Fire Brigade sent to Pinjrapol.

39. Reporting on letter from Mr. Cowasjee N. Kapadia regarding the refund of taxes in repect of property No. 1, Charni Road.

40. Reporting on Petition from Messrs. N. Saydboo and M. Bagooji regarding the condition of Kamattipura.

40A. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 808, for cost or repairs to the bungalow standing on the land acquired for the Wari Bunder Road.

41. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for expenditure not separately provided for in the Budget, 1898-99 as advances to be subsequently adjusted against budget grants or by cash recoveries.

42. Letter from the Commissioner on the subject of permission applied for by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to build bungalow and outhouses on the site of one of the proposed roads in Agripada district to be called "Blaney Street."

43. Application from "The Street Frames Advertising Agency" asking for the exclusive right of putting up "Advertising frames in the public Streets."

Notice of motion from Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee, of intention to move that the Chairman of certain committees of the Corporation be requested to explain the reasons for the long delay in submitting their reports and also to expedite the same.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office, March 24, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SONI GORDHAN PITAMBER, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

BAI JADAV, widow of the said deceased and executrix according to the tenor of the said Will...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 11th day of February, 1898.

Messrs. BHAISHANKAR & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi held on FRIDAY, the 18th March, 1898, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were drawn :—

Nos. 119, 142, 160, 161, 180, 232, 258 and 299, Standard Life Assurance Coy.
" 538 A. D. Hussan Alli Effendi.
" 569 Byramjee Jehangirjee Rajcotwalla,

and it is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st April, 1898.

By Order,
W. MARSH,
Ag. Secretary, Karachi Port Trust,
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 19th March, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the Debenture Holders of the AURANGABAD SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, 1898, at 3 P.M.

N.B.—Debenture Holders are requested to BRING their BONDS with them for identification.

By Order of the Trustees,
HORMUSJEE EDULJEE DAVUR,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th March, 1898.

BANKS.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A SETTLEMENT will be made with the Highest Bidder at an AUCTION to be held at noon on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1898, of the Abkari Revenue of the Bhopal State by the Financial Naib Vazeer at Bhopal.

SYED AMZAD HUSAIN,
Private Secretary.
Dated Bhopal, the 22nd March, 1898.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1897, at the Rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per Annum plus one per cent. Bonus, and will be payable on and after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1898.

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THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
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J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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JOHN WALTER. }

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
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By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 20th July 1897

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HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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W. LLEWELLYN,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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Quarterly	3

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 0-41m., 1-28a. Low water, 6-39m., 6-57a.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an elective member of the Legislative Council, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Adjourned meeting, Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Secretariat, 5 p.m.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

Lawn Tennis Championship.—The final tie of the Western India Lawn Tennis Championship Singles will be played off, this evening, between Captain J. G. Greig and Mr. H. Cheetham.

Theft at Thakordwar.—Chotalal Gunesh, a Hindu, residing at Thakordwar Road, has reported to the police that some time during the last month, while he was absent at the plague hospital at Mahaluxmi, his place was entered and articles of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 52, were stolen from a locked box.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Trieste, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2-30 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, Mayotte, Majunga, Nosibe, Diego, Suarez and Moroni, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

Fall off a Stable Loft.—Juganath Busvant, a Hindu gowlee, aged thirty-two years, was, at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, getting some hay from the loft in his stable at Nana's Oart, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell from the ladder to the ground below, a distance of about nine feet, fracturing his left wrist. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained under treatment.

The Bandora Municipality.—The following eight members have been nominated by Government. With the eight elected commissioners, whose names have already been published, they complete the Municipal Board of Bandora:—Messrs. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S. (Assistant Collector), W. Y. Rage (Special Magistrate), J. R. Greaves, E. F. Allum, N. M. Puttehally, M. A. Haydari (Assistant Accountant-General), Anandrao R. Talcherkar (Cashier, Government Dockyard), and R. B. Karanjawala.

Burglary at De Lima Street.—Dhondoo Dewoo, a Hindu, residing in a room on the ground floor of a house at De Lima Street, reported to the police at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, that during his absence from home between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6-30 p.m., on the 22nd instant, some person or persons broke the lock of his front door, and having entered the place, stole from his box and that of three other boarders (the locks of which were also forced open), silver ornaments, cash, and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 80-9-0.

Alleged Embezzlement by a Peon.—The Rev Charles M. Barham, the Chaplain and Hony. Secretary of the Shepherd's Alms Trust, Byculla, reported to the police, on Wednesday forenoon, that on or about the 1st October 1897 and 1st January last, the Church peon, named Govind Daji, was entrusted with the recovery of two bills, amounting to Rs. 232-8-0, on account of the Shepherd's Alms Trust, from Mr. Shamjibhoy Akyab, of Jassamine Lodge, Malabar Hill. Govind Daji was dismissed on the 1st February, and it is now believed by the complainant that he has absconded with the above money.

Music at the St. George's Hospital.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	With Merry Voices Singing	Mallandaine
Hungarian Mazurka	La Tzigane	Louis Ganne.
Fantasia	The Goldbeetles' Soiree	Kling.
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote
Gd. Fantasia	Erin	Basquit.
Polka (Piccolo solo)	Liliputian	Brewer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Secretariat (Art Exhibition).—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under the direction of Signor Lagattolla, will play the following programme, at the Secretariat, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	Vienna up to date	Komzak.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Valse	Nordlichter	Rexner.
Fantasia	Boulevardia	W. Williams.
Gavotte	My Sweet Heart	F. Sabathil.
Pizzicatto	Serenade de Mandolines	Desormes.
Valse	Princess Ida	P. Buccalossi
Polka	Pick me up	F. Fare.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Colonel Jackson at Palanpur.—A correspondent wires:—On the 23rd instant the ruling princes, bhayats, all leading officers and elite of Palanpur, and leading talukdars of the Agency assembled at the station to see the benevolent Political Agent, Colonel Jackson, off, on his retirement, and appeared to be sorry to part with him as he has been very popular among the ruling family members, officers, and people of Palanpur. He has shown kindness during the tenure of his office, and in the time of plague not only has he shown admirable feelings for the people, but also his acts of mercy have proved to be very effective.

Presentation at Sholapur.—A correspondent wires:—Under the presidentship of Mr. Weir, the Collector, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill's operatives and officers gave a congratulatory address, this evening, to Shet Virchand Dipchand on the decoration of C. I. E. deservedly conferred on him by Government. The address was read by Mr. Thompson, the engineer, and presented in a beautiful silver casket. The meeting was attended by the Sholapur elite and was quite a success. Mr. Weir acknowledged in suitable terms Mr. Virchand's claims to the title, the principal one being his splendid services in the cause of suffering humanity during times of famine and plague. Mr. Virchand made an appropriate reply, and was garlanded amidst deafening cheers.

The Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj.—The members of the above institution celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, on Wednesday last, in the Prabhu Seminary Hall. Last year, owing to the plague the weekly meetings of the Samaj were closed, and the anniversary was not celebrated; but through the energetic efforts of its members this year notwithstanding the plague the lecture meetings are weekly held. Though the audienee was only fifty, being small compared with the usual number, still the proceedings were carried enthusiastically. Mr. Nagendranath Trimbukrao Kothare, one of the joint secretaries, having read a short report, Messrs. Anandrao Sadashiv Nayak and Anandrao Ganputrao Nayak made speeches. Both in their speech entreated the members to stretch their purses to assist the coffers of the Pathare Prabhu Fever Hospital. After the impressive address of the chairman, Mr. Bapuji Narayen Navalkar, the proceedings terminated.

Thana News.—Our local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—The Judges of the High Court of Bombay have issued to Messrs. Byramji Naoroji Sanjana, B.A., LL.B., Narayan Bhikaji Kaprekar, B.A., LL.B., and Venayak Shankar Bhagvat, B.A., LL.B., sanads authorising them to practice as pleaders in the District Courts of Thana from the 17th inst.—Shet Badroodeen Falke, a zamindar of Kalyan, and a candidate for the Kalyan Municipal Board, laid a complaint in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Thana last week against the Municipal election of the Mahomedan Ward at Kalyan, which was made there on the 1st inst. The hearing of the case will take place on Saturday, 9th April.—A tiger is roaming about the villages of Mamra and Pounde, near Thana, and commits mischief. It killed a cow, belonging to Rao Bahadur Ramchandar Trimbuk Acharya, at Pounde, on Sunday night. Mr. I. C. P. Maynard, Assistant Storekeeper of the G. I. P. Railway Company, has, it is said, proceeded to the spot to destroy the brute.—The inhabitants of Bombay are now coming into Thana, under the authority of red-passes, granted to them by the Central Grievance Committee appointed for the city of Bombay lately.—The residents of Thana have begun to leave the town and go to live in the surrounding villages of the Salsette Taluka, as the bubonic plague has now made its appearance in the native town of Thana.—A Maratha, named Mhadoo, employed in the Mahadeo's Temple, and Gunpatrao Panwalla, died of plague in the Bazaar Street, on Sunday last. Hari Sadoo, a mochee, who was residing near Dr. Kharshedji Byramji Diwecha's house, in the Rungari Street, also died in the plague hospital on the same day.—House-to-house visitations are being carried out in Thana by the Acting Civil Surgeon, with the assistance of the District Superintendent of Police, daily. There are about one hundred and fifty persons under observation in the Segregation Camp near the Railway station, and four patients in the Plague Hospital at Utalsar, to-day.

Ahmedabad News.—Mrs. L. M. Wadia invited the members of the Bholanath Ladies' Institute to meet Mrs. E. T. Davies, at a tea party, in her bungalow, "Greenfield Villa," at 5 p.m., on Thursday last. Mrs. Davies, as a member of the Institute, takes very great interest in the welfare of the native ladies of Ahmedabad. Hence it is on the occasion of [illegible] departure to England by the next mail that the [illegible] is paid to her. Mrs. Edulji Dorabji Talati gave a [illegible] party to the ladies in connection with the Institute, in the High School building, on [illegible] at 5 p.m. Several chemical experiments [illegible] by the students of the Ahmedabad [illegible] finally the views of a magic-lantern [illegible] entertainment. An interesting case of [illegible]ed the other day by the City Magis[illegible] a Brahmin girl of about 15, and of [illegible], charged one Usman Ahmed, a [illegible]napping her. It appeared that a Hindu [illegible] brought about the meeting of the accused and the girl, when they arranged to go secretly to Dholka, a village about twelve miles from Ahmedabad. The girl Durga came gaily decked with ornaments of gold and silver. They met one morning last month, where they engaged a shigram and made their way to Dholka. At several stages of their journey they were accosted by policemen and other people, who appear as witnesses in the case. On their way to Dholka, Usman asked the girl to give up her ornaments, the presence of which upon her person would very likely betray both of them and lead to their arrest. The ornaments were accordingly given up by the girl and put by Usman in his bag, out of which two of the ornaments were given over to some policemen in order to push up the matter and allow them to proceed on their journey. Arriving near the gates of the village, they were challenged by a police jamadar, who, suspecting them, took them to the chief constable of the place. After some investigation both were sent back to Ahmedabad, before the City Police Inspector, who, inquiring into the matter, put Usman on his trial before the City Magistrate After recording the evidence, the Magistrate committed Usman Ahmed to take his trial before the Sessions Court.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

A SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

J. W. WARD VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff claimed from the first defendants the sum of Rs. 67,690-1-9 as balance of account for work and labour done, and materials supplied, and services rendered in connection with a contract dated 23rd April 1892, by the plaintiff's firm to the first defendants, and interest at 12 per cent. from 1st May 1894; or in the alternative for an account of the amount due by the first defendants to the plaintiff and to the second defendant, Vishnu Ramchandra Ranade, in respect of work done under the said contract, and payment of such sum with interest from 1st May 1894, &c. The second defendant was the plaintiff's partner in the work, but as he refused to join the plaintiff in the suit, he had made him co-defendant. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. S. Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Co., appeared for the first defendants; and Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Russell, and Mr. D. D. Daver, instructed, by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishah, appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, in the year 1892, the first defendants were constructing the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, and the contract for a certain portion thereof on the bank of Panchpiplia between chains 1840 and 1889 had been given to one J. H. DeLord, who, however, was unable to carry on the work. At that time, the plaintiff was in partnership with one George Gaston, who subsequently retired from the partnership, and had now no interest therein. The second defendant became the partner of the plaintiff. On the 23rd April 1892, the first defendants, through their Executive Engineer, gave the plaintiff's then firm the work between chains 1840 and 1889, then remaining unfinished, and the plaintiff's firm accepted the conditions and undertook the work. By those conditions the first defendants agreed that on the final completion of the work before the 31st May 1893, a through rate of Rs. 20 per 1,000 cubic feet would be paid for the banks between those chains, and for the same work similarly completed by the 23rd April 1893, a rate of Rs. 22 per 1,000 cubic feet. No rate was, however, fixed for cuttings. The first defendants also agreed to pay the plaintiff's firm for the construction of two bridges at chains 1840 and 1865 respectively at the following rates:—concrete Rs. 16 per 100 cubic feet. This rate was subsequently raised to Rs. 22 per 100 cubic feet; coarse rubble mansonry Rs. 42 per 100 cubic feet, and coarse rubble arching Rs. 68 per 100 cubic feet. The last rate was subsequently raised to Rs. 75 per 100 cubic feet. The plaintiff's firm were delayed through the default of the first defendants in commencing the excavation on foundations for the bridges between the said chains at once; but they commenced the earthen-work in embankments at once, and they commenced the excavations for the boundaries for the bridges; and so far as their acts were concerned, would have completed the whole before the 23rd April 1893, but in consequence of the delay of the first defendants in allowing the plaintiff's firm to commence the bridge works, and in furnishing them with plans and specifications of the two bridges, owing to the position and pattern of the bridges being from time to time altered by the first defendants, they were unable to complete the earth work by the date mentioned. The non-completion of such earth work was entirely due to the acts and defaults of the first defendants, and was not in any way due to any default or negligence on the part of the plaintiff's firm. The plaintiff submitted that, under the circumstances, he was entitled to be paid for all the earth work done by his firm at the rate of Rs. 22 per 1000 cubic feet, and not at the rate of Rs. 20 as contended for by the first defendants. The plaintiff also claimed to be paid for works done or provided by his firm, which were not included in the contract; and claimed compensation for detention by the first defendants of the plaintiff's firm's ballast therein. The plaintiff also claimed interest or money due, in respect of which notice in writing was given by the plaintiff's firm. The latter was in debted to the first defendants for the use of their engines; and for the amount chargeable in respect of such use he was willing to give them credit. The second defendant was the partner of the plaintiff, and he at first joined the plaintiff in making all the above demands, but he had lately detained other contracts from the first defendants, and he refused to join the plaintiff in bringing this suit, and therefore the plaintiff had to make him a co-defendant.

The defendant company, in their written statement, said that it was provided by the letter of the 23rd April 1892, that the work to be carried out by the plaintiff's firm should be carried out in accordance with the printed conditions thereto attached. The company denied that the plaintiff's firm were delayed through the default of those defendants in commencing the earth work contracted to be done. The drawings for the bridge work were on the work with the subordinare in charge thereof; the foundations for the bridge had been already set out, and the excavations had been commenced by one Powell, who had thrown up his contract for the same. The plaintiff's firm commenced work in accordance with the drawings soon after the date of the contract. Plaintiff made continual requests that the bridge work should be altered and reduced, and in the month of August 1892, as the firm was making very unsatisfactory progress, the company reduced the amount of bridge work to be done by the plaintiff. Subsequently, at the earnest solicitations of the plaintiff, a further change and reductions were made in the works to be done by the firm, in consequence of assurances by plaintiff that, if the change and reductions were allowed, the work would be completed within the contract time. In spite, however, of such assurances, the work was not completed until many months after the contract time. The noncompletion of the earth work was entirely due to the default of the plaintiff; and the company denied that the plaintiff was entitled to payment for the work done at a higher rate than Rs. 20 per 100 cubic feet. The company said there was due to them from the plaintiff, for stores supplied and for haulage and repairs of waggons, used by the firm, &c., the sum of Rs. 12,247-15-1, which the company claimed to set off against the plaintiff's claim. The company had already paid the plaintiff's firm Rs. 46,450-5-1, and had offered to pay in all a sum of Rs. 60,224-14-3 in full settlement of claims against the company. After deductions, there remained due to plaintiff's firm the sum of Rs. 1,526-10-1, which the company brought into court. The second defendant had not been employed by the company since the completion of the embankment work upon which the plaintiff's firm was engaged.

The second defendant denied that his refusal to join the plaintiff in bringing the suit was in any way due to his having obtained other contracts from the company. He offered to join in the suit if the plaintiff agreed to indemnify him against all costs that might be incurred; but the plaintiff did not accept the offer. Defendant submitted himself to any order which the court might make in reference to the claims, and he submitted that his costs should be provided for. In an additional written statement, defendant denied that Rs. 12,247-15-1 were due to the company from the firm, and submitted that, if proper accounts were taken, a much smaller sum would be foud due to the company.

Evidence in the case was gone through during the day.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday, March 25.

8-30 p.m.—Litany of Penitence and Address by the Rev. Father Gardner S. S. J. E. Hymn 466.

Saturday, March 26.

Day of Intercession on account of prevalence of the Plague,
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
12 noon.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Intercession Service and Prayer Watch throughout the day.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Day of Intercession.

6 and 7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
9, 12 and 3.—Intercession.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 2nd March 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	9,378,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 19th March, 1898	8,586,300
Balance to be remitted from 20th March to 31st March 1898	791,700

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, indigestion, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	1a	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	8	3	35
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	8	3	
	Dongri	4	1	
C	Market	2	2	39
	Dhobi Talao	5	3	
	Fanaswady	6	2	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	8	4	
D	Khetwadi	8	3	27
	Girgaum	1	4	
	Chowpaty	10	1	
	Walkeshwar	4	2	
	Mahaluxmi	4	1	
E	Mazagon	2	7	78
	Tarwady	1	1	
	Second Nagpada	1	1	
	Kamatipura	8	7	
	Tardeo	1	7	
	Byculla	1	15	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	6	9	30
	Sewree	0	1	
	Sion	6	5	
G	Mahim	4	1	13
	Worlee	0	4	
	Water Division	0	0	3
	N.-R. & Unknown	10	2	
Hospitals.				
	Parsee		3	75
	Khoja		1	
	Grant Road		3	
	St. George's		1	
	Genl Mahomedan		2	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Telegu		1	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		5	
	Soonee		2	
	Arthur Road		8	
	Nizampura		1	
	Custom Road		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		7	
	3rd Bhoiwada		2	
	Port Trust		2	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		0	
	Madanpura		0	
	Greaves Cotton & Cos		2	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		2	
	Bhatia		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		6	
	Maratha		11	
	Hajee Cassum		0	
	Total	114	156	303
	Total plague deaths to date	25,741	22,455	
	Same date last year	74	69	164

a European (German) removed to St. George's Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

ANOTHER EUROPEAN VICTIM.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Carl Brauer, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Glade and Co., died of plague in St. George's Hospital. The deceased gentleman, who was German by birth, was twenty-five years of age, and resided in the Elphinstone Circle. He was attacked with fever on Sunday last, and was removed to the hospital as soon as the case was found to be one of plague. The funeral takes place at the Sewree Cemetery, this morning.

The plague patients in hospital number 15, the latest admission including a little girl, named Burn, who was removed there from St. Peter's School, Mazagon. Mr George Dickson, L. M. & S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed the resident doctor of the European Plague Ward. This will relieve the assistant surgeons from having to devote a part of their time and attention to the plague patients in addition to the ordinary work of the hospital.

THE NEW PLAGUE POLICY.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

In accordance with instructions recently issued by Government, the following procedure is ordered to be adopted for carrying out measures for the detection and eradication of plague from Bombay:—

Search for the Sick.—House visitation will be carried on by the people themselves, *i.e.*, by committees appointed from among them. Plague officials will search only those houses where plague cases or deaths have recently occurred, or where there is a reasonable suspicion of a plague case.

Removal of the Sick.—No patient will be removed to a plague hospital unless an approved fully qualified medical officer certifies it to be a plague case. If such a medical officer pronounces a case to be hopeless, *i.e.*, only expected to live a few hours, such patients will not be removed to a hospital without the consent of the relatives. In the event of a case of plague occurring in the family of a well-known and well-to-do respectable person, the patient will be allowed to remain in the house and can be attended there by his own doctor and by one or two members of his family, provided the house is a detached one, and the patient can be isolated and the family agree to remove themselves to one of the Plague Committee's health camp or to dwell at a detached place, where they can be placed under supervision.

Burning of Clothes, etc.—Where disinfection will suffice, no destruction of property is now allowed. If to diminish risk of infection destruction of property is found to be necessary, compensation will in the case of the poor be paid on the spot. A responsible officer, not below the rank of Inspector in the Health Department or of Sub-Divisional Medical Officer in the Plague Department, will personally supervise this operation; and will pay the compensation where necessary. The subordinates will not be entrusted with the supervision of this work.

Disinfection.—Infected houses will continue to be disinfected as heretofore. The owners or occupiers will be given the option of disinfecting their houses themselves, to the satisfaction of the District Plague Officer.

* **Removal of Contacts.**—Contacts will continue to be removed as before.

WORKING NATIVE AGENCY FOR DISCOVERY OF CASES.

In each district or sub-division of a district a Committee of native gentlemen should be formed whose duty will be to discover cases of plague in their districts. The best means of doing so is to sub-divide the district into small portions each under a house-visitor appointed by a local committee who should look after from 200 to 400 inhabitants. Each member of the committee should have a certain number of such house-visitors working under him, and should receive daily reports from each. Each house-visitor should daily see or enquire about all the people put under his care, and when there is a case of sickness, report it to his superior, who should arrange to send a medical man or nurse to see the sick person. Should the sickness prove plague, arrangements should be made by the committee to send the sick person to hospital, and to have the contacts segregated. Also to have dirty clothes burnt and bedding and other clothes disinfected at one of the Steam Disinfectors. All cases of plague should be reported to the District Plague Officer. who will arrange for the necessary disinfection of the house, etc. It will be a sign of careless work on the part of a house-visitor if repeated deaths occur without it being previously known that the persons were sick. Each committee should implify the above where considered necessary.

INOCULATION.

On the 22nd instant, Surgeon-Major Dimmock, a member of the Plague Committee, inoculated about 20 persons in Sir Charles Ollivant's house, including the two Misses Ollivant.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Thursday, was:—Khojas 8, and other nationalities 8. Total to date:—Khojas 6,927, and other nationalities 1,769. Grand total 8,693.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a case of plague was detected and removed to the Maratha Hospital, and a plague death was also certified. In the Fort district three cases occurred as follows:—One case in Mungesh Senoi Street, one on the (roadside) Crawford Market, and one in Hornby Road, and were all removed to hospitals. In the B ward seven cases and 13 deaths were reported. In the C ward 4 cases and one death were reported. In the same ward, Kumbarwada, Khara Talao, and Bhuleshwar section showed four cases and five deaths. In the E ward, Byculla, Mazagon, Nagpada, and Kamatipura sections, five cases and sixteen deaths were registered. In the F and G wards six cases and seven deaths were recorded.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 147 persons were detained in the Modikhana Camp, and 261 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 221, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,695, making a total of 1,916 persons. Departures by sea 427, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,877, making a total of 2,304 persons.

LIMITATION OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Governor in Council has directed that no person, not being a Government or Railway or Telegraph servant or employe on duty, shall alight or be permitted to alight from any Down Train at any station between Lonauli and Poona except persons holding a certificate, duly signed and dated, of detention for ten days at the Bombay Plague Committee's camp in Bombay or at Kalyan or the Bandra Obsevation Camp and travelling direct from such camp, and except persons holding passes permitting them to alight at a specified station and signed by a Government gazetted officer on Plague duty.

ATTENDANCE AT HAMPI FAIR PROHIBITED

The Governor in Council has direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Munirabad, Hospet, Papinaikanahalli, Gadiganur, Tornagullu and Doraji Stations shall be sold from the 29th March to the 13th April 1898 at any station within the Bombay Presidency to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to attend the Virupaksha-Swami festival at Hampi in the Madras Presidency. The Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit the attendance at the festival of persons from the Bombay Presidency.

PROTECTING SIND FROM PLAGUE.

The Governor in Council has sanctioned the following rules for the protection of Sind against plague infection by sea in supersession of previous Resolution:—

(1) The District Magistrate of Karachi may by general or special order prohibit: (*a*) The Master of any vessels coming from the Bombay Presidency including Cutch from landing either passengers or crew at any place in Sind except the ports of Karachi, Keti Bandar, or Sando Bandar (sometimes known as Sir Gando). (*b*) The entry of vessel coming from the Bombay Presidency including Cutch into any creek or mouth of the Indus on the Sind Coast except the Sir Creek and the Turshion mouth of the Indus (sometimes known as the Khedewari mouth). (*c*) The Master of any vessel from an infected port from landing or permitting to land, except with the special permission of a Plague authority empowered under Rule 29 of the General Mofussil Plague Rules, any of the crew at any place in Sind except for the immediate necessities of the vessel. (2) Disobedience to any order promulgated under the above authority will render the offender liable to prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

NEW PLAGUE RULES IN CUTCH.

The following Notifications, have been issued by the Cutch State authorities:—"As the plague is now raging in Bombay and other places, no persons coming into Cutch by sea will be allowed to land at any port other than Kharirohar until further orders. Notification No. 1019 has been issued prohibiting the landing of all persons coming by sea at any port other than Kharirohar. It is, however, hereby notified that permanent residents of Karachi coming by steamer, on their producing a certificate from a responsible plague authority of that place to the effect that they were living at Karachi (immediately) before embarking and that they did not come from any plague-stricken district, as well as persons coming from Bombay or other infected areas via Karachi on their producing a pass from the (Plague) authority of the latter place of their having passed ten days in observation Camp, will be allowed to land at the port of Mandvi, and will, according to the rules, be detained in the observation camp at that place."

THE LATE DR. GODINHO.

Dr. Bernard Godinho, writes a correspondent, was taken off by plague after an illness extending over only thirty-six hours, and by his death both the profession and the Grant Medical College have suffered a great loss. Dr. Godinho was tutor in Medicine at the Grant Medical College, and Honorary Physician in J. J. Hospital. His vast clinical knowledge combined with almost intuitive powers of diagnosis had won for him the admiration both of his pupils and the professors. But what specially endeared him to the many friends who assembled in the evening to pay their tribute of respect to his remains was his unaffected demeanour and the simplicity of his ways. Dr. Godinho was brought up at St. Xavier's College, and was a graduate of the local Veterinary College, and a favourite pupil of the late lamented Dr. Steele. He had a successful career in medicine, and gained several prizes and scholarships at the Grant College. The practical knowledge of diseases which he had acquired in so short a time was not only very creditable, but showed that he had special gifts. By his death a very promising career has been cut short, but he has left a legacy of unobtrusive and unostentatious work behind. The funeral was an imposing ceremony; there was hardly a dry eye; and the long train of carriages that followed the hearse bore mournful testimony to the popularity of the deceased doctor. The wreaths were numerous and beautiful, and included one from the lady students of the Grant Medical College. The funeral cortege included Drs. Hatch, Childe, Gillespie, and most of the contemporaries in medicine of Dr. Godinho. The Sisters and Nurses of J. J. Hospital were also present at the grave. His bones were lowered to their final rest at 5-30 p.m., the mournful funeral rite of the Catholic Church appealing with touching earnestness to all present.

COMMITTEES FOR MALABAR HILL.

Sir James Campbell and the members of the Plague Committee met yesterday morning, at 7-30 a.m., at Mr. Morrison's bungalow, to appoint committees for Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill.

Present: The District Plague Officer—Mr. W. T Morrison, I.C.S.; the District Medical Officer—Dr. K. B. Shroff; Mr. Mooljee Vakil, Professor Gajar, Dr. M. D. Cama, Messrs. Abdool Hoosein Adamjee, G. H. Farran, C. W. Chitty, J. C. Bowen, H. Bicknell, Lewis Penny, R. W. Layard Dunlop, F. C. Macrae, P. R. Wilson, F. M. Banajee, Godhe, Dayabhoy Tapidas, N. B. Jassawala, Nurudin J. Nurudin, Jamnadas Nursey Dwarkadas Narayen, Hajee Essut Hajee Esmail, Chabuldas Lulloobhoy, Ratansey Liladhur, Sundernath D. Khote, Eknath R. Khote, P. B. Saville, Hon. Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, Mr. Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr. S. Gore-Brown, and Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Panday.

The Committees were appointed as follows:—

Sub-Section I—Walkeshwar Temple compound and the whole of Walkeshwar Road from Customs Chowkey to Government House, (both sides), and Siri Road.
Committee:—Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Eknath D. Khote, C. H. Setalwad, and Pro. Gajjar.
Sub-Section II—Harkins Road, Land's End Road, and Nepean Sea Road, between these two and Dongersey Road.
Committee:—Messrs. Saville, Dunlop, and F. C. Macrae.
Sub-Section III—Nepean Sea Road from corner of Land's End Road to foot of Nepean Road.
Committee:—Messrs. Goverdhandas G. Tejpal and Narayen Dwarkadas.
Sub-Section IV—Nepean Sea Road from foot of Nepean Road up to junction of Warden with Nepean Sea Road.
Committee:—Messrs. Furdoonjee M. Banajee, Ebrahim Noordin Ebrahim and Framjee Dorabjee Panday.
Sub-Section V—Gowalia Tank Road from Kemp's o Three Buttees and Cumballa Hotel Lane including Dady Sett Hill.
Committee:—Dr. M. D. Cama and Mr. N. C. Patuck.
Sub-Section VI—Ridge Road, (both sides.)
Committee:—Messrs. S. A Nathan, Damoderdas Tapidas, Tulsidas Lulloobhoy Mody and Abdool Hoosim Adamjee Peerbhoy.
Sub-Section VII—Mount Pleasant Road, Pawai Road, Winter Road and Wilderness Road.
Committee:—Messrs. P. R. Wilson S. Gore-Brown L. Penny, and C. W. Chitty.
Sub-Section VIII—Gibbs Road and Nepean Road.
Committee:—Mr. Mootjee B. Osharbhaya Vakil.
Sub-Section IX—Gowalia Tank Road, south side., and Gamdevi Road from Kemp's up to Chowpaty Riding School.
Committee:—Messrs. G. H. Farran, Godhe, and Chitnifs (Solicitor).
Sub-Section X—Gamdevi Cross Road from Mr. Hamilton's bungalow up to Dubash's house.
Committee:—Messrs. Phiroze C. Sethna and Dharamsey Meghjee.
Sub-Section XI—Warden Road from three Bhuttees up to Hornby Villard, (both sides), and including Mahaluxmi Temple compound.
Committee:—Messrs. N. B. Jussawalla, Chabildas Lulloobhoy, Aunalli (Barrister-at-Law), Morarjee Goculdas, Dost Mahomed Allana and Ahmed H. Munjee.
Sub-Section XII—Pedder Roads (both sides).
Committee:—Messrs. Allan F. Turner, Dharamsey Morarjee and Goculdas Morarjee.
Sub-Section XIII—Allamount Road and Anstey Road.
Committee:—Messrs. Merwanjee M. Mody, M. H. Kothare, and D. A. Wadia.
Sub-Section XIV—North side of Gowalia Tank Road from Kemp's to Grant Road Bridge.
Committee:—Messrs. Prarjuwandas Kalliandas and F. M. Sethna (Barrister-at-Law.)
Sub-Section XV—Forjett Street.
Committee:—Messrs. Sorabjee E. Warden and Mahomedally A. Patheria.
Sub-Section XVI—Tardeo Road from Shunker's Chawl up to entrance of Chikalwady (both sides.)
Committee:—Dr. Merwanjee Cooverjee. Dr. Kaikhushroo Eduljee, Mr. Jehangir Jijeebhoy Lam.
Sub-Section XVII—Chikalwady.
Committee:—Messrs. Jewandas Haridas and M. R. Dadysett.
Sub-Section XVIII—Slater Road, from bottom of Grant Road Bridge to bottom of Falkland Bridge.
Committee:—Dr. Bhikajee E. Ghaswala and Mr. N. F. Oonwalla.
Sub-Section XIX—Tardeo Road from corner of Chikalwady via Bellasis Bridge up to Arthur Road (both sides.)
Committee:—Dr. M. B. Colah.
Sub-Section XX—From Three Buttees, Tardeo, Agiary up to Hornby Villard (both sides.)
Committee:—Messrs. F. N. Davur and D. H. Ashburner.

The old arrangements, which were that private gentlemen visited the houses for search, were found to be so satisfactory to the people living in these localities, that they have been continued with some re-arrangements in the blocks to be visited by each party.

PLAGUE BACILLUS OR BACILLUS MALARIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Anent the plague, the article on "Malaria" contributed by Surgeon-General William Campbell Maclean, M.D., C.B., late of her Majesty's Indian Army, to Doctor Richard Quain's Dictionary of Medicine and his "Lectures" on Diseases of Tropical Climates, delivered at the Army Medical School, at Netley, and published in 1886, will prove interesting. Medical men will there observe that Dr. Crudelli states, as the result of pathological investigations, that the bacilli may always be found in the blood during the period of invasion of the fever; but that during the acme they disappear, and spores only can be discovered. According to the researches of Laveran, extended and corrected by Richard, the blood in malarial fever contains, during the accession, spherical organisms, developed in connection with the red corpuscles, and furnished filaments; also certain curved and pointed bodies, which are only infected and deformed corpuscles. The pigment granules of malarial blood are produced in the red corpuscles during the growth of the organisms. The poison cannot be isolated by direct experiment, as it is too subtle for demonstration by the means known to chemistry. It is an earthborn poison, and is the cause of all the types of intermittent and remittent fevers, and of the degeneration of the blood and tissues in regions where it is generated. It shows itself in warm climates at certain seasons where either organic matter will be found to exist in the youngest strata, of the soil, or where water in the subsoil is detained by a bed of clay, and when the water-level is lowered and the soil is exposed to the sun, malaria is given off in abundance. The best example that can be quoted is what occurred in Burdwan, where the soil is alluvial but dry. The drainage of that district was obstructed by the silting up of its natural outlets, the soil became waterlogged, with the result of an immense development of malaria, and an alarming increase of sickness and mortality from fever. Bombay is in want of a good "Sanitary Engineer," for a regular system of subsoil drainage is a corrective of malaria. In the absence of this system, and our imperfectly carried out subsoil drainage, the indispensable factor, viz., stagnant subsoil water, is now in abundance, hence the malaria, disease and death, for which Bombay now has such an evil reputation.—Yours, &c.,

March 24. ALEX. J. AGABEG.

THE TREATMENT OF PLAGUE NURSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The public, I am sure, are greatly concerned on hearing of any death occurring among the plague nursing staff. Considering that the nurses engaged are, or at least were, strong, hearty, in the best of health, and almost, say, hoped to enjoy immunity from the disease by their physical condition, we now find that they are beginning to fall victims to the fell epidemic. Summer is on, and it behoves us to take care of their physical wants. From a medical point of view, we know that healthy occupations require a cessation and change after eleven months; and the fact of the two nurses having fallen victims shows that six months in a plague-infected atmosphere render them less able to resist the disease. Hence, it would, we think, be kind of Government, before some more fall victims to the disease, to let these martyrs to their duty, and who run so much personal risk, have a change to the hills after five months' service in a plague hospital. This would enable them to recoup their energies and would render them more fit to work in the summer with less risk. They could, likewise, be allowed a free pass to and fro, and a sum supplied for board on the hills, which is expensive, the most ordinary being Rs. 100. In order to enable the nurses to leave the hospitals, those in the non-infected areas could be recalled to hospital duty while the nurses are on leave; and, occasionally, when necessity arises for a change under any peculiar circumstances, they could be sent from infected areas to out-stations. This would furnish them with a pleasant change, and break the monotony, attended, not unlikely, with grave anxieties at times, of their young lives, and, we are sure, would be much appreciated by those really useful members.—Yours, &c.,

A.

THE WORKING COMMITTEES.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Bombay has now been placed in charge of the citzzen for search of plague cases and the grant of death certificates. Committees have now been appointed of both responsible gentlemen and irresponsible clerks, living between Bandora and Thana—some even not returning to Bombay for weeks, as they are employed in railway worsnops, Parel, etc. The actual work, therefore, will fall on the chairman and secretary. Their nominations, therefore, should not be forced on the Committee by the officials of the Plague Committee or their sabordinates, but left to the free choice of the Committee. Unless it is desired that the new measure should prove a failure, it is incumbent on the authorities to see that a workable and useful committee gets no opportunity of pleading that their hands are in a way tied up, as on their labours depend the future of this tentative scheme. Fully employed men should find no place in the committee, much less as chairman and secretary.—Yours, etc.,

March 23.

TIMELY SUGGESTION.

PLAGUE IN THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In spite of all the stringent measures adopted by Dr. F. Moos, the Acting Civil Surgeon and plague authority, to prevent the plague from getting firm hold of Thana, the epidemic appears to be slowly but steadily on the increase. Not a day passes but reports the sad news of attacks and deaths by plague, and to judge from the present circumstances, there is every indication of the place falling into the same deplorable state as last year. At that time it was, among others, the expedient of house-to-house visitation, carried on by Dr. Hudson, the then Civil Surgeon, and Dr. F. Moos, that had contributed most towards the speedy disappearance of plague; and the latter, acting on the same principle, has now thought it high time to resort to the same measure that had once done the people good. Dr. F. Moos works heart and soul for the well-being of the people and has the public good full at heart. Considering the removal of the people from Thana as the best plan for the suppression of the infectious disease, he has tried all his powers of persuasion to induce the people to vacate their houses and to go and live elsewhere, and in pursuance of his advice, more than 2,000 people have already resorted to the neighbouring jungles. Although the reappearance of plague has caused consternation here, still the prompt attention of Dr. F. Moos inspires confidence and induces the people to entertain the hope that, if such measures are persevered in, the fell visitor must soon depart.—Yours, &c.,

Thana, March 23. D. M. R.

MR. KHIMJI KAYA[illegible]S SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention is drawn to the above scheme appearing in your's of the 20th instant. I cannot but express my heartfelt views in favor thereof, and say that though it, as it appears now, seems to be no difficult task to execute, nor does it appear to be an extraordinary invention, but when I look to its appreciation I find it to be simply priceless. I hope that Government will take it into its favourable consideration and will, looking to the surrounding circumstances and hard times now prevailing, give it a fair trial. We have seen on the one hand that much money has been spent in stamping out plague and yet little has been the effect thereof. We have also seen on the other hand that equally great have been the sufferings of the people, and it is now felt by them simply unbearable to undergo any harsher measures. It will also be seen at the same time that whilst on the one hand the financial situations does not allow of any more expensive measures a wise Government cannot keep silent out of despair, but would at all events go on with one way or other towards cure of the nuisance. When matters have arrived to this crisis, I humbly submit that the new scheme now proposed is both easy and simple both for the Government to execute and for the subjects to undergo, and a safe course at the same time towards stamping out the epidemic by slow but steady measures as suggested in the scheme.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. DAUD.

Sardar's Buildings, March 24.

BOMBAY TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY.

The Farewell Plate.—6 furlongs.

President, 9st 7lbs	Chanda, 8st 13lbs
Helios, 9st 4lbs	Shoowiman, 7st 13lbs
Nobleman, 9st 2lbs	Chieftain, 7st 10lbs

The Galloway Handicap.—6 furlongs.

Ahxam, II, 9st 10lbs	Ardahan, 8st 2lbs
Scimitar, 9st 5lbs	Midnight, 7st 10lbs
Rubdan, 8st 5lbs	Bonny Boy, II, 7st

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

The Town Plate.—1 mile.

Fleetwing, 10st 3lbs	Tyro, 7st 4lbs
Freddie, 10st	Manilla, 6st
Nancy, 9st 8lbs	Delhi, 6st

The New Stand Plate.—5 furlongs.

Roy, 10st	Miss Helens, 7st 11lbs
Coolalta, 9st 3lbs	Dishonor, 7st 5lb
The Wreck, 8st 6lbs	Llewellyn, 6st 7lbs

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 8 lbs.

The Kempton Stakes.—1 mile.

Driver, 9st 10lbs	Bantoum, 8st 6lbs
Anaiza, 9st 8lbs	Sirdar, 8st 4lbs
Muktar, 8st 11lbs	The Clown, 7st 2lbs
Malta, 8st 10lbs	

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 8 lbs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 22.

William, Lt Col, Bo, Wiltshire Regt, on duty, from Chaman
Barton, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Karachi
Pottinger, Capt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from Karachi
Cameron, Capt, Bengal R A, on leave, from Rurki
Crauford, Vety Lt, Bengal, A V D, for embarkation to Europe, from Jubbulpore
Napeen, Lt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford L I, on leave, from Peshawar

March 23.

Ainsworth, Surgn Lt, Punjab, I M S, on medical certificate, from Nowshera
Reid, Surgn Major, Punjab, A M S, on leave, from Peshawar
Brown, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 36th Sikhs, on leave, from Nowshera
Beynon, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Meerut
McMahon, Capt, Bo, R Fus, on duty, from Mhow
Briggs, Surgn Major, Bo, R Fus, on leave, from Nasirabad

March 24.

Hornby, Lt, Punjab, 2nd P I, on duty, to Karachi
DeLisle, Capt, Bo, Durham L I, on leave, from Poona
Wilkinson, Lt, Bo, Durham L I, on leave, from Poona

DEPARTURES.—March 22.

Ross, 2nd Lt, Bengal, I S C, to join Regt, to Ranikhet

March 23.

Rait, Surgn Lt, Punjab, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad

March 24.

Kay, 2nd Lt, Bengal, I S C, to join Regt, to Meerut
Walker, 2nd Lt, Bengal, I S C, to join Regt, to Bareilly
Morant, 2nd Lt, Bengal, I S C, to join Regt, to Bareilly
Tudde, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Karachi
Hornby, Lt, Bo, Uganda Regt, on duty, to Poona

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th March, 1898.

1. The annual Point to Point Races and Gymkhana will take place at Santa Cruz on Thursday afternoon the 31st instant.

2. It is notified for general information that the season ends on the 31st of March by which date all class firing must be completed.

The Cooria ranges will be available on Saturday afternoon next the 26th instant.

3. The Scout Contest will take place at the Bandora ranges on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd of April.

4. Competitors for the Chart and Compass competition which will shortly be arranged, are requested to send in their names without delay to Lieut. Symons.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN. V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th March, 1898.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding, will take place on Saturday, the 26th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Dress—Review order—Khaki.

Every member, who is not on leave is required to be present or to furnish a medical certificate.

2. Rifles brought to Head-quarters by members, will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th March, 1898.

1. There will be class firing at Coorla to-day (Friday) Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla 6-12 a.m. (local time).

2. Candidates for proficiency certificates will parade at the Town Hall Compound on Saturday next the 26th instant at 6-30 a.m. Dress—Drill order with arms.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Saturday the 26th instant. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 3 and 3-30 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

4. It is notified for information that the range will be closed on and after the 28th instant.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 26th instant, at 9 p.m. Members and their friends cordially invited to attend.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Secunderabad and Masulipatam, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution continues to be irregular and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and Ghadechi. The maximum temperature is 6° in excess of the normal at Jeypore and the minimum also 6° in excess at Lahore, Bellary and Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Cuddapah and Ahmedabad and the lowest 57° at Jubbulpur. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Lahore, Karachi, Jeypore, Bellary and Coimbatore. Rain amounting to about a quarter of an inch fell at Belgaum. The weather is generally fine and settled over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, March 24.

Thursday: The barometer has fallen briskly in south Punjab and risen briskly in Baluchistan and part of Madras and changed very slightly elsewhere. The depression over the western desert has commenced to move northward into Punjab, while that over the Deccan has largely filled up and moved very slightly westward. Pressure is highest in Assam and Upper Burma and lowest in south Punjab, but over the greater part of the country the barometric readings very uniform. Winds are cyclonic over north-west India easterly to north-easterly over north Bengal, the Gangetic plain and central parts of the country, northerly over north Bombay, south-easterly in the Madras coast and variable elsewhere. The force is fresh in Montgommery and Murree. The temperature has fallen in Burma, and Madras and been steady in Bombay and risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is lower than Burma, Bengal, the North-west and Central Provinces and north Madras, and higher than usual elsewhere. The excess amounts to seven degrees at Montgomery and the deficiency to seven degrees at Jessore. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and six at Cuddapah. Over Northern India the thermometer did not reach 100 degrees yesterday except in Sind and western Rajputana. Local showers are reported in the peninsula and Baluchistan, the heaviest being one inch at Kurnool.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. inches	29·843
Temperature of the Air degrees	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·0
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	·657
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day degrees	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·2
General Directions of wind*	NNW, N, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles	231

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—March 23.

10 p.m.	73·8

THURSDAY.—March 24.

6 a.m.	71·3
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·7
4 p.m.	85·1

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Property at Panchgani advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, the 13th of April next.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street Fort, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston, and Co.'s Auction Rooms, office furniture, such as writing tables, copying press, chairs, glass-door and plain cupboards, large partition screen, samples of cutlery, hardware, Primus stoves, bell, locks, electric globes, hand organ, bicycle accessories, etc.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

3 cases each 100lbs hops.

Teak and blackwood furniture, such as wardrobes, sofas, English almyra, chest of drawers, iron cot, chairs, single almyra, tables, &c

1 D B fowling piece by P Orr and Sons

By order of Messrs Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co, and on account and the risk of Mr B F Mody—

M—544-54,—6 cases Marketon's gold label Eau de Cologne
,, 5 cases Marketon's signature label Eau de Cologne

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fazulally Abdool Hoosein—

313 L B 11—1 cases curtain rings, eyelets and rings and brass bed caps, ex City of Edinburgh,
313 L B 12 15—4 casks tinware, ex Asia.
2570 F A 7230—1 case woollen picture cord ex Hochheimer

On account and at the risk of Ahmedally Tajbhoy—
20 L B 590-91—2 cases crucibles, ex Venice.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Abdolla Hajee Hassum—
2518 H A H H 7113-14—2 cases woollen Sultani caps ex Imperator

By order of Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Narielwalla and on account and at the risk of Mr. Phiroze Cawasjee Punthakee—
1 earring containing 45 brilliants.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Elisha Ezekiel Shahmoon ex s. s. Gisela—
103 s. s. 8429-30—2 cases 300 dozen Turkish caps.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Oriental—
W S and S M—101—1 case best London shag tobacco in ½ and ¼ lbs. tins.
,, 102—1 case extra Virginian shag tobacco in 1 and 2 dozen packets.

AT 2 P M

1 strong light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
A few new and second-hand ladies and gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 milch cow.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Messrs. Fleming, Shaw and Co.'s offices, the whole of the Hotel furniture of Mrs. MACKAY, consisting of handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, handsome cabinets, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany semigrand piano by Broadwood, Singer's foot sewing machine, revolving top office table, large size cooking stove, lamps, flower pots, etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, above Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s Establishment, the handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockeryware, first-rate iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of T. STEPHENSON, Esq.
The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.
300 bales Hasting's K. Bags, 38 by 28, each bale containing 300 bags.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable blackwood and teakwood dining, drawings, and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, D. B. C. F. hammerless gun, musical box, iron safe, strong-built victoria, handsome bay waler and harness, ice box, standing table lamps, large photographic camera 8 inch by 5 inch, small tent, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of F. A. LITTLE Esq., Solicitor to Government, leaving India.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Mr. A. B. DUGGAN's Furniture, &c., at Sopari Bag Road, Parel, advertised to take place on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF "IVY COTTAGE" AT COLABA CAUSEWAY, BEHIND MESSRS. LEOPOLD & CO.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A wooden bungalow, known as Ivy Cottage, for removal.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 ,, grey Arab pony, 15-1, goes in saddle.
1 strong landau in good order.
1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 chesnut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Arab, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byramji Point, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture, by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one first-rate mahogany iron-framed cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures in frames, &c., &c., the property of Vety. Major J. MILLS.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings cotton pickings waste popers, cases of crackers, and one case of harness booked under Cawnpore to Nandgaon Invoice No 3 of 8-11-97, at the risk of the concerned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ruttonjee Bhikajee Karanjwalla, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 18th November 1895 sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property and assets:—

1 All that piece of leasehold land, of which the original lessor was John Joseph Pereira, together with the chawls and buildings, situate on the west side of Parel or Chinchpoogly Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,576 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 76, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east party by the property of Khoja Aboo Baker and partly by the property of Poonja Ludha, on or towards the water drain of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the north by vacant ground of John Joseph Pereira and on or twards the south formerly by the property of the said Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, but now of the trustees of the Jain community, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7662, and Street No 1, and were formery in the occupation of the tenants of the late Joshi Bhimji Hariram and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ruttonjee Bhickajee Karanjwalla; and [2] All that the mortgage debt assigned to the said Ruttonjee Bhickajee Karanjwalla by an indenture of transfer of mortgage, bearing date the 18th of November, 1895, made between Govindram Girdharidas and Henraj Girdharidas of the one part and the said Ruttonjee Bhickajee Karanjwalla of the other part, together with the benefit of the securities for the debt.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

On WEDNESDAY the 6th instant, 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Ramchunder Damodar and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hurrichund Bhikhoba, the following valuable landed property.—

All that thoka piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate thereon, lying and being in the sub-district of Worlee without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Damoder Raghoba, on or towards the south by the property of Ramchunder Dadajee, on or towards the west by the property of VAMAN RAGOBA.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th March, 1898.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PEREECT PIANO FORTES
IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their worldwide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormons power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO
AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEW YEAR'S
PRESENT.
All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for
Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, Books, Oblites Foreign Stamps.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents, of books, packets, parcles, &c, remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, music, periodicals, foreign used stamps, silk handkerchiefs, cotton coats, cloths, samples, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate consisting old dhoties and old umbrellas, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THAKURDWAR IN MOOGBHAT, NEAR KANDEWADI.

By order of Bai Dewkabai, widow of Dayal Dharsey, and the appointed guardian for Vallubhdas Dayal and Govindjee Waljee, minors, by virtue of Judge's order, dated 7th October, 1897, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, the following immoveable property, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sunder Ramchundra, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 16th October, 1895, made between Sunder Ramchundra, the mortgagor, and Waljee Dharsee (since deceased), the mortgagee.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 25th March, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

LOT No. 2—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the cocoanuts and other trees growing thereon, and with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the public passage in Moogbhat, near Kandewadi, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 152, and new Survey No. 7597, and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 595 and street No. 53, and admeasuring about 155 and five-ninths square yards, and now in the occupation of the said Sunder Ramchundra and his tenants, and bounded on the east by the property of Vishwanath Laxumanjee, on the west by a public passage, on the south by the property of Trimbak Babulji, and on the north by the property of Ranchord Babulji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, solicitors to the vendor, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

THE amount of Indian Council Bills allotted yesterday in London was Rs. 19,60,000. Of these, Rs. 1,40,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 14,60,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,60,000 to Madras. The rate obtained was 1s. 3 21-32d., at which 87 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to the amount of Rs. 30,40,000, Calcutta receiving Rs. 11,00,000, Bombay Rs. 14,40,000, and Madras Rs. 5,00,000, at 1s. 3 25-32d., full acceptance being given to the tenders thereat. There were extra allotments of Rs. 20,000 of Bills to Bombay, Rs. 10,000 to Calcutta, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 11-16d.; also Rs. 2,00,000 of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, at 1s. 3 13-16d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was lowered 1-16d. to 1s. 3 5-16d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent, to 111 13-16; French Rentes 1-4 per cent, to 103 1-4; and Rupee Securities 1-4 per cent. to £62 7-8. Paris Exchange on London advanced, on the other hand, 1-2 centime, to 25·29 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent which rate was also given for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver was 3-16d. higher, at 26d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent. dearer, at 55 7-8 cents per oz., Demand Exchange on London being ½ cent lower, at 4·83 1-2 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday last was 2,810,000 quarters, compared with 2,890,000 quarters at the end of the previous week. The quotation for Linseed yesterday was 35 1-4s. per 416lbs., April-May Shipment to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 12,000 bales. American Arrivals declined 1-64d. in the near as well as the more distant positions, 3 17-64d. per lb. being quoted for March, and 3 9-92d. for July-August deliveries. The Manchester Market cloeed steady.

A decline of 1-16 cent. made the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands in New York 6 1-16 cents per lb.; June Futures were 6 points lower at 5·86 cents, and September 5 points at 5·91 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	15,000	8,000	11,000
Four days' do.	72,000	42,000	48,000
Since 1st Sept	7,783,000	6,175,000	4,693,000

Locally, the cotton market was quiet in tone to-day with a moderate business passing and prices Rd. 1 per candy lower. Exporters bought 2,450 bales; and the mills 1,000 bales; total, 3,450 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	10,832	bales.
Wheat	15,173	cwts.
Linseed	8,673	,,
Rapeseed	2,704	,,
Gingellyseed	3,223	,,
Castorseed	2,552	,,
Rice	47,513	,,

EXCHANGE continued steady in tone to-day at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Wire was placed at the opening rate, but afterwards the best available was 1s. 3 3-4d., at which there was no enquiry, quotations closing at follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 3-4d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 3 13-16d	,,
Credits 3 ms' sight ...	1s. 3 15-16d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·68	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet but steady at 95 5-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents. for Money, and 95 13-16 for the March Account; Threes declined to 87, nominal.

SHARES were a quiet market to-day. Swadeshi Mills are Rs. 10 higher, and China Rs. 5: Manockjee Petit are Rs. 10 lower.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Dynomene, 1,808 tons, Captain John Snodden, cleared yesterday for Madras in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,493 tons, Captain G Brown, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macrae, 1,664 tons, Captain W Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa,) 23rd March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Matsuyama Maru 1,959 tons, Captain J Nira, cleared yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo, and the following passengers;—Mr C Yamasadi, Mr and Mrs K Yasnasadi, Mr Abdool Cader Adamjee, and Mr Mahomedally Abdoolhoosein and 2 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (22nd March) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Sir James Mackay, K C I E, Mrs Pottinger, and two children, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Buchanan, Mr G Kiddick, Mrs Passanah, Mr Ireland and two children, Mr Toolsidas, Lieut Hornby and 29 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Clan Macrae s	Elliott	Marmugoa, March 23
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, March 22

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Patna s	Packham ...	Persian Gulf
	Obra s	Brown	Moulmein, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Yatsuyama Maru, Nira, for Japan, &c.
Ship Dynomene, Snodden, for Madras.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Macrae, for Havre and Marseilles.
,, Radley, for Hamburg.
,, Dumra, for Karachi, &c.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

951—877-90—Roughton and B—Furdunji Merwanji Bhanaji and others vs Mithibai and others—Ardashir H and D, Craigie L and O, J and S and C B and Co and W and G.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

961—155-97—Nanu and H—Muljee Nur Mahomed vs Gangjeebhai Poonja—Ardeshir H and D.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

9535-97—Nanu and H—Raghunath Makund vs Sarosh K R Kama and others.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

159—39-97—K J Mantri—Keshowjee Kullianjee vs Jetha Premjee—Bhaishanker and K.

960—548—96—K J Mantri—Keshowjee Kullianjee vs Jetha Premjee—Bhaishunker and K.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

496—21895-97—Janardhan and A—Ramdas Purshotum and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

609-96—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Nassarwanjee Vatchaghandy vs Maneckbai and others—Ardesir H and D.—Part heard.

149-97—Muljee and R—Lukmibai and others vs Ladkhibai and another—Little and Co, and Hiralal M and M.

443-92—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Lawjee Vassonjee vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Shamrao P.

93-92—Shamrao P—Kessowjee Mohanjee and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.

For hearing objections on Commissioners Report.

139-94—J C Cama—Kulsoombibi vs Fatmabibi widow and others—Ardesir H and D, and J Peon—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

220-97—Bhaishanker and K—Anatbai vs Ally Mohomed Haji Sally Mohomed—Ardesir H and D.

405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibee vs Bayabibi and others—Payne G and S, and J Peace.

113-93—M N Saklatwalla—Hassum Miya Ahmed vs Nawab Allum Alikhan Bahadoor Dilawar Nawaz Jung and another—Framjee and D.

37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

For Judgment.

69-98—Framjee and D—Bhojabhai Allarakhia and another vs Hyem Samuel—Ardeshir H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

594-97—Dikshit and D—Janobhoy Kuramchand vs Tyabali Jafferji—Framjee and D—Part heard.

239-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co and another—Crawford B and Co and Dickshit and D—Part heard.

295-97—Thakerdas D and C—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Meherally Karamsey and another—Payne G and S.

228-96—M H Khan—John Bibi and others vs Hoormut Begum and others—F P Pavri and H M and M.

529.06—Edgelow and G—Hassom Hajee Moosa vs Dawood Latiff and others—Ardesir H and D.

578-96—Pestonjee R and K—Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta vs Lullubhoy Chaganlal and others—Edgelow and G and Mansuklal D and J.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BRAUER—March 24, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Carl Brauer, of Bremen (Germany), aged 26 years. The funeral will leave the Hospital to-day (Friday), at 6-30 a.m., and reach Sewree at 7-30.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KENYON—March 17, at the Telegraph Buildings, Calcutta, the wife of E A Kenyon of a son.

OLDHAM—March 19, at the Allahabad, the wife of Rev G E Oldham, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GILBERT—March 20, at the Kuckurhatty, Lowrie's Rest House, near Subathu Hill Station, from sudden cold and fever, Mrs Jane Gilbert, relict of the late Charles Gilbert, Esq., C E, Executive Engineer, D P W, and the only daughter of Dr John Law, M D, of Edinburgh, who came out with the first British Cavalry Regiment to India, Aged 79 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1898.

"INDIAN Frontier Warfare," by Major G. J. Younghusband, very opportunely makes its appearance as the third volume of the Wolseley Series, published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., London. It is the most original work of the series, the special object of which is to familiarise British officers with translations of the best foreign works on military subjects. In a letter to Captain W. H. James, the editor of the series, Lord Wolseley strongly approves of it as calculated to improve the professional knowledge of the officers of the army at a time when war must be studied as an applied science, and the man "who is ignorant of modern military history is of little use beyond the rank of Captain." Lord Wolseley has no desire that the officers of the army should ever degenerate into bookworms, and he is thankful that the present generation is shielded from that peril by a love of danger, adventure, and manly out-of-door sports. But the Commander-in-Chief somewhat grimly remarks that the principle of selection, pure and simple, is now being gradually applied to the promotion of all officers, especially in the higher grades, and that, as years go on, this system will be more and more rigidly enforced. He rejoices that a large number of our young officers are ambitious, and that many a subaltern is resolved to be a field marshal, or to be shot in the attempt. But he warns all these determined youths that they will have but small chance of reaching high positions in the army unless they devote many spare hours every week to the close study of strategy and tactics in recent wars. This work is wisely confined to the campaigns and expeditions of the last twenty years, during which arms of precision and the use of railways have modified the conditions previously obtaining. We must not look for more than a passing reference in this volume to the Frontier war which broke out in June last and is not yet definitively closed. With the exception of the Afghan war of 1878-80, this latest campaign exceeds in magnitude and duration any of those which preceded it. The author notes that as communications improved and railways crept up closer to the Frontier, punitive raids gave place to organised expeditions on an imposing scale. "It was found more effective, if more expensive, to thoroughly master the enemy's country and dictate terms at leisure in their midst." It would not be ill-natured to suggest that if page 7 of this volume were now to be written, this sentence would take a somewhat different form. On the other hand, the author showed remarkable prescience, amply justified by the experience of the operations in the Tirah, in the following passage:—"As the enemies of Frederick the Great learned in the bitter school of defeat, so we must calculate, as the years go on, on educating our enemies in the same manner up to a higher level of tactical skill. As they improve in armament and improve in discipline, so proportionately will the problems alter which a British Commander will have to solve." To these suggestive sentences the editor, Captain James, appends a note: "The losses suffered in the recent operations would seem to bear out the truth of this prophecy." Not only the British Commander, but the British statesman will have to recognise the fact that the Frontier problems have been materially altered in the last twenty years.

The Land Frontiers of India, says the author, extend in one great sweep from the Mekong river and the territories of the King of Siam in the Far East along the Himalayas to the spurs of the Hindu Khush, the Suleiman Range, and the hills and deserts of Baluchistan. This vast frontier of 5,000 miles has to be garrisoned by the Indian Army, and protected against tribes as diverse in race, creed, and military aptitudes as is its geography and its climate. The traditions and the character of the British Army in India have given the officers and the rank and file a magnificent confidence when encountering vastly superior numbers. They attempt and they achieve the impossible. The author, however, points out that great victories and great campaigns have not been won by throwing first principles to the winds. Successful generals have guaged the capacity of the enemy and found that ordinary rules of warfare can be modified with safety. As it has happened in Europe, inferiority in numbers and other causes have compelled the British army to win its battles by defensive-offensive tactics. Wellington occupied a strong defensive position at Waterloo, allowed the enemy to exhaust himself in repeated attacks, and then "issued comparatively fresh and unshaken to hurl him into the abyss of defeat." In Asia the enemy invites attack. The Afghan army on two occasions, though largely superior in numerical strength, allowed General Roberts to execute a dangerous flank movement without the slightest attempt to move on the small force threatening their front, though by doing so they might have scored heavily. Roberts did precisely what Frederick the Great had done in his campaigns and crushed an enemy incapable of rapid and effective movement. The author, however, points out that it would not be safe to take it for granted that the newly organised Afghan army will be equally incapable of taking advantage of the varying tactical conditions of battle. Though we were almost uniformly successful in actual fighting, the Afghan campaign, which lasted from November 1878 to the autumn of 1880, gave a total loss in killed, wounded, and invalided of 50,000 men, equal to the average strength of the invading army in those years. While active operations were in progress, and the army was winning brilliant victories with comparative ease, the soldiers, European and Native, were in excellent health. "But long months, perhaps years, of constant harassing work by night and day, the escorting of convoys and even the mere idleness of living in a fixed camp, bring sickness and death amongst the troops." In Burma, the heat and the malaria were deadly, and whole regiments had to be drafted elsewhere.

The conclusion is that though the military surgeon has not to deal with the overwhelming number of wounded inevitable in a great battle in Europe, he has a no less formidable task in contending against the diseases rife amongst troops campaigning in a tropical climate. We quote one principle which bears upon the expediency or otherwise of renewing the operations in the Tirah in the present month, if certain of the tribesmen did not tender their submission. "As a rule the most favourable time for commencing an offensive movement is in the spring or autumn of the year. For not only is the climate at these seasons more equable, but the small patches of spring or autumn standing crops found here and there help the troops to a certain degree, whilst their confiscation is one of the severest blows which the hostile tribesmen can suffer." The importance of timing an invasion so that the expeditionary force can find part of its supplies in the country is shown by the experience of the Chitral expedition, when the provisioning of 18,000 troops involved the employment of 38,000 pack animals. The transport difficulty in the Tirah campaign was no less formidable. In Burma it was found that coolie transport was impracticable, as each unit consumed a load in five days. Fortunately, river transport and Pegu ponies got over the difficulty. The tendency in late years to increase the strength of expeditionary columns and to enlarge the area of operations throws a continually increasing strain on the transport organisation. Great advantage has been derived from the general use of heliographic signalling in late years in mountain warfare. In a couple of hours, information is received and orders transmitted which formerly would have occupied several days. Major Younghusband expresses surprise that the tribesmen who are quick to copy our methods, have not learned how to read our signals. But he fears that in another Afghan war, it may be found necessary to provide against such a contingency. While critically analysing the measures which led to well-nigh uniform success in the frontier wars of the last twenty years, the author shows that lessons no less valuable are to be derived from a careful study of the causes which led to the reverses of Maiwand, Chilas, and Manipur. "Indian Frontier Warfare," though specially written for military men, has much to interest the general reader.

AT their meeting, yesterday, the Municipality appointed a Committee to prepare a representation to Government asking that the duty of dealing with the plague epidemic should again be placed in the hands of the Municipal Executive, who should work in conjunction with a Government Officer. Without going at present into the merits of this proposal, it must be admitted that the fact that the mortality is double what it was at this time last year, when the Plague Committee had just begun operations, gives considerable point to the appeal. The position is, to say the least, very serious. The week which has seen a far reaching modification of preventive measures, has been marked by a mortality seventy-two in excess of the former record, 131 higher than in the preceding week, and 357 in excess of the highest total registered before the Plague Committee was constituted. The warmest supporters of the change of policy that has been initiated must admit that this is an extremely discouraging start. The total of 2,268 deaths is not far below double the record of the corresponding seven days of 1897, and is fourfold the normal death-rate. The population is, of course, much greater than it was twelve months ago, but it has certainly diminished of late. The ordinary influx into the city is not being maintained at the full level, and meanwhile the greater freedom with which passes are being granted is leading to an exit of a larger numbers of persons from Bombay than a short time ago. One reason for the emigration is that many Hindus are going into Gujerat to participate in wedding festivities, this being regarded as a good year for matrimony. In the Native Town large numbers of shops are closed, and although this is partly due to the feeling of unrest still prevalent and the removal of numbers of persons to segregation and detention camps, migration from Bombay is a contributory cause. The births numbered 163 as against an average for the preceding five years of 195, but it is to be remembered that this average is below the normal owing to only 37 births having been recorded in the same week of 1897. The table published yesterday is not only a record one as to the total figures, but also as to the number of deaths of Europeans reported from plague, namely four. In the preceding week two deaths amongst the members of the same community were registered. The only consolation that can be derived from this record is the reflection that most of the few Europeans attacked last year became victims of the disease in the period when the epidemic had reached its maximum. We may hope that history is again repeating itself, and that at last we are on the crest of the wave. Another respect in which last year's experience of the period of initial decline is being repeated is that the epidemic is waning in the southern half of the city and increasing in the outlying districts. In Fort Northern, the plague mortality has dropped to 43 as against 115 in the week ending February 15. In the Parel and Mahim wards the reverse of this is the case, and the progressive increase in Parel for the last month or so has been very marked. In the week ending February 22nd the death-rate was 74 per mille, while in the four subsequent weeks it has progressively risen, first to 124 per mille, then 162, next 199, and the last return shows a rate of 287. The two districts in which this high rate is surpassed are Byculla with 302 and Girgaum with 300. Khetwady and Tardeo are the only remaining divisions in which the death-rate is beyond 200. The lowest rates are in Upper Colaba, eleven, and Southern Fort, thirteen. The race distribution of the plague mortality shows that non-classified Hindus, who form considerably more than half of the census population, have 893 deaths, Musalmans coming next with 93, low-caste Hindus 87, Brahmins 52, Jains 47, Native Christians 43, Parsees 24, and Bhatias 11. The deaths from relapsing fever were exactly the same—eighteen—as in the previous week. The position is so grave that the public naturally await with interest the result of Dr. Galliotti's experiments with Dr. Lustig's anti-plague serum. The tests that have so far been applied can scarcely be regarded as conclusive, as the limited supply of serum brought out by Dr. Galliotti was not of standard strength, owing to the urgency with which it was prepared. A fresh supply arrived by the last mail steamer and will soon be available. The results already obtained are certainly more encouraging than those of M. Yersin last year. Out of 24 patients operated upon 16 have died, giving a mortality of 66 per cent., as against an average hospital mortality of 80 per cent. Even should the serum when it has had a fuller trial yield no better result than this, a saving of the lives of 14 persons out of every hundred operated upon will fully justify the expenditure to which the Corporation has been put by obtaining Dr. Galliotti's services.

AT a time when as just now the law of charitable trusts is under discussion owing to the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu's Bill and to the petition of the Parsi community to the Supreme Government praying that their *baj rojgar* ceremony funds be treated as charitable funds within the meaning of the law, the latest volume just added to the "English Citizen" Series, called *The State and Charity*, by Mr. Thomas Mackay, will be found specially interesting. In his chapter on the law of charitable trusts the author makes several statements which throw much light on the question of the charitable funds which the Parsees want to see settled. The privileges accorded to charitable trusts, it is well known, is the right of creating a perpetuity, and so long as the object is a charitable one, according to the definition of the statute, the law is not inclined to render such bequest void in the ground of remoteness. But still charitable corporations so favoured cannot create perpetuities for purposes which are not charitable. One division of charitable trusts made according to their objects refers to the advancement of religion. And the Parsi community has taken this as its chief ground. But the object must be for the benefit of the community generally. Mr. Mackay gives instances: "A trust to maintain the testator's trust is not charitable, though, of course, within the limits allowed by the rule against perpetuities such a trust may be valid. Gifts to religious institutions are limited. Thus bequests for the saying of masses for the soul of the testatory are not charitable as they are 'only for the benefit or solace of the testator or his family.'" But the most interesting point which Mr. Mackay makes clear is that about what is called the *cy-pres* doctrine by which objects in accordance with the spirit of the original foundation are promoted where literal compliance has become impossible. This principle of *cy-pres* was extended to a very wide limit by the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of the Camden Charities at Kensington, delivered by Sir G. Jessel, Master of the Rolls. It was laid down by that decision that "it is the duty of a Court of Equity to review the means which the founder of a charity has prescribed for carrying out the general intention of his foundation whenever those means by reason of changes which may take place, either in the value of the endowment in the circumstances of the locality within, or of the population for the benefit of which the charity is administered, in the times, in the habits of society, in the ideas or practices of men have become unfitted to secure the end which the founder had in view." This would apply in the cases of those *baj rojgar* trust funds of the Parsees literal compliance with whose objects has been declared impossible by the courts of law. Instead of allowing the moneys to lapse to the heirs of the founders, it is equitable that they should be applied to promote charitable objects in accordance with the spirit of the foundation.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and the acting Director-General of Hospitals in India (Dr. Harvey, I.M.S.) paid an unofficial visit to the St. George's Hospital on Wednesday evening, and they both expressed an opinion that the hospital was very cleanly kept and in excellent condition.

THE second evening party, given by their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst, to the nurses and others engaged in the plague operations, took place on Wednesday evening, at Malabar Point. The services of Madame Lily Howard, Madame Koenig, and Mr. Dove were engaged for both occasions and added materially to the success of both parties.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST wishes to express her gratification at the support her concerts have received in aid of local charities. The total amount realised is Rs. 1,677, of which the handsome donation of Rs. 300 was presented by the members of the Thespian Dramatic Club. The whole will be divided amongst the local institutions which are found to be most in need of assistance.

WITH regard to Damodher and Tilak we are informed that the latter did not decline to see the former as our Poona correspondent states. Damodher asked that Tilak being ready with his pen should draft his petition for commutation of sentence. Tilak replied that he was willing if the Superintendent of the jail consented. The Superintendent said he would consider the matter, but shortly afterwards Tilak slipped and broke his arm and was therefore incapacitated.

SIR JAMES MACKAY, K.C.I.E., arrived here yesterday, from Karachi. He has booked his passage for England by the s. s. Caledonia, which sails to-morrow.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL VENTRIS, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed to Deolali on Sunday next to take the inspection of the Deolali Depot, returning to Bombay on the 29th instant.

YESTERDAY, at a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation, the position of the Corporation in relation to the Plague Committee, and the plague charges was considered. Professor Muller proposed that a committee of the Corporation be appointed to prepare a representation to Government pointing out that [illegible] the interests of the city as well as on financial and public grounds it is time that the executive duties of the Plague Committee should be transferred to the Municipality, and suggesting that in order to secure continuity in the organization and administration of special plague measures a special officer of Government be associated with the Municipal Commissioner. The Committe to present their report on Monday next. In support of his proposal Professor Muller criticised the lavish expenditure of the Plague Committee, which was not responsible to anybody. He was against the dual administration. He adduced figures to show that the expenditure incurred by the Corporation for the first six months of the outbreak was only half of the expenditure incurred by the Plague Committee during the last six months. He paid a well-deserved tribute to Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, and eulogised his strenuous efforts, the result of which were, he said, far more satisfactory than the results achieved by the Plague Committee. Dr. Bahadhurji and the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta also spoke of the efficiency of the Municipal Executive. Mr. Mehta observed that the time was coming when the services of the Health Officer would receive better recognition than it had hitherto obtained. Though he did not minimise the efforts of the Plague Committee in any way, he could not but remark that the Committee had failed to stamp out the disease. The resolution was carried unanimously amidst loud applause.

MESSRS. JOYNER AND PATU[illegible]g on leave, Mr. A. Davidson, M[illegible]cting Superintending Engineer, is t[illegible] the Southern to the Central Di[illegible]rinhey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grad[illegible] act as Superintending Engineer, So[illegible] Mr. W. L. Strange is transferred fro[illegible]ict to the Karachi Canal District.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PLAGUE AT JEDDAH.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A suspected case of plague has occurred at Jeddah.

LAUNCH OF A BATTLESHIP.

The battleship Goliath has been launched at Chatham.

FINANCIAL AID TO THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Chamberlain has informed Antigua (one of the Leeward Islands) that Government cannot grant financial aid to the Island unless it becomes a Crown Colony.

The Legislative Council at Antigua has adopted a proposal to make it a Crown Colony.

THE DERVISH FIASCO.

The Dervishes, who appeared near Ras Hudi Camp, were repulsed.

STODDART'S TEAM IN AUSTRALIA.

Stoddart's team have played their closing match at Adelaide, which resulted in a draw.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Simla has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

Irrespective of the Maine disaster, the official report upon which will probably be published on Monday next, a strong feeling in favour of American intervention in Cuba is growing at Washington, consequent on the distressing reports regarding the misery of the population in Cuba.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Only thirty per cent. of the Chinese loan has been subscribed in England.

This is mainly owing to the political situation.

Nevertheless, the loan has been fully underwritten.

AUSTRIA AND CRETE.

Austria is withdrawing her contingent from Crete.

THE ITALIAN BANKING SCANDALS.

ROME, MARCH 23.

The Chamber of Deputies have by a large majority approved the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the banking scandals and censuring Signor Crispi.

An amendment in favour of prosecuting Signor Crispi was, however, rejected.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 19th instant, arrived here, at 10 a.m., to-day.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MATHERAN.

HUNDREDS HOMELESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MARCH 24.

A fire occurred last night in the Bazaar. 25 houses were destroyed and hundreds of poor are homeless, having everything belonging to them burnt. It was impossible to get water, and the fire could not be controlled. The estimated loss is about fifteen thousand. The Superintendent has convened a meeting of prominent residents to-morrow to consider the question of helping the sufferers. The intention of some members of the Matheran Famine Relief Fund is to utilise the balance in helping the poor, who are now sheltered under the trees.

MILITARY NEWS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

Shipping Sergeants at Rangoon and Madras will be placed on the same footing as transport Sergeants-Major in the Punjab and Bengal Commands with effect from 1st April next.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair succeeds to the vacancy caused by the expiry of the tour of service of Surgeon-Colonel Hunt, Principal Medical Officer, Bangalore, but will retain his present appointment as Inspector General of jails in Burma.

Major H. Melvill, Bombay Staff Corps, retires from the service with effect from the 20th instant.

Colonel A. G. Creagh officiates as District Commander of Second Class, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice General Ventris, proceeding on leave.

The Government of India have sanctioned the seconding of officers of the Indian Medical Service who hold appointments outside cadre of service for more than one year. This means the strengthening of the department by recruitment of one or more officers.

A junior officer of the Commissariat Transport Department will be detailed to British East Africa for duty in connection with the rationing of the 27th Bombay Infantry.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

The 13th Bombay Infantry has been ordered back to Deesa from Ferozepore, and a Wing of the 5th Bombay Infantry from Deesa to Rajkot, also the 6th Madras Infantry from Meerut to Nowgong, and two Companies 1st Bengal Infantry from Nowgong, on relief, to Jhansi.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Only 191 rifles are still outstanding to complete the fine due from the Afridi clans. The majority of these are owing from the Zakka Khels.

The death of Ghulam Haidar is now officially confirmed. His body has been taken to Kabul for burial.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 23.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda and Matiana, left here this evening.

French mail steamer Natal, from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	26

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Rome, with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Suez, at 3 p.m., yesterday.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 22 March was 23,268, giving a a death-rate of 143·25 per annum per thousand as against 70·55 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·05 the avarage over the past five years. Of the total number 1382 died from fevers ; of which 1,259 were bubonic ; 1, small-pox ; 14, measles ; 3, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 176 phthisis ; 64, diseases of the nervous system ; 272, affections of the respiratory organs ; 35, [illegible]rrœa ; 60, dysentery ; 20, still-born ; 61, old age [illegible] debility ; 7, accidents and violence. The [illegible]d list of deaths shows :—Jain, 72 ; Brahmin, [illegible]ngaet, 4 ; Bhattia, 19 ; Hindu of other caste, [illegible]indu outcaste, 148 ; Musalman, 420 ; Parsee, [illegible]3 ; Native Christian, 58 ; Eurasian, 6 ; [illegible]7 ; Negro African, 2 ; other and unknown [illegible] The total number of births was 163 as [illegible] the corresponding period of last year, and [illegible]age over the past five years.

THE PEACE OF THE CITY.

ATTACK UPON A VETERINARY SURGEON.

ALTHOUGH many of the wild statements as to assaults on Europeans that are current gossip just now are incorrect, it cannot be said that the budmash element in the city has been entirely inactive in this direction since the outbreak of disorder at Madanpura on the 9th instant. The other night, at about 11 o'clock, Mr. Charles H. Stephens, a son and partner of Mr. Stephens, the well-known veterinary surgeon of Charni Road, was riding his bicycle along the Foras Road on his way home after visiting a friend living in the neighbourhood. Coming up to the gate of Messrs. Moir and Co.'s Foundry, he dismounted for some purpose, when a gang of about twelve ruffians, said to be Julais rushed at him threateningly. One of the men had a clasp knife in his hand and others were armed wtth sticks. Mr. Stephens at once realized the situation in which he was placed, and just as a man was aiming a blow at him with a thick stick, he caught hold of his raised hand near his wrist, and taking out his revolver hit him on the forehead, just above the left eye. The man with cries of "Allah!" dropped down on the road. The revolver was unloaded at the time, and in order to prepare himself for eventualities Mr. Stephens began to load it. Seeing this the men were frightened and ran away. Mr. Stephens has given information to the police, and the wounded man has been searched for, but without success. The statement that Mr. De Ga was attacked while walking in his garden one evening is incorrect. It arose presumably from the fact that he was accidentally run into and slightly hurt by a Mahomedan rushing along the street. Cases of stone throwing at Europeans have occurred, but they have been extremely rare.

The statement that the European police officers have been directed to send in the revolvers used by them during the riots is devoid of foundation. On the contrary, an order has been issued directing the European officers to retain the revolvers and cartridges in their possession and to take them with them at their discretion when on duty.

A small detachment of the 1st Bombay Lancers still patrol the streets ; and military guards are stationed at various points, the number of men placed on this duty being about 100 daily. They are under the command of a "field-officer," whose head-quarters are at the office of the Commissioner of Police. The officer for to-day is Major W. B. Capper, for to-morrow Major W. McLaughlin both of the Shropshere Regiment, and for Sunday Major Tracey. R. A. It is believed that the guards will be maintained until after the Mohurrum in May next. The prisoners under trial for the riots are marched to and from the Esplanade Police Court under a strong guard of mounted police with drawn swords and of Native Infantry with fixed bayonets. The prisoners are tied together five in a row, and are generally followed by a large inquisitive crowd, loafers, and others.

RUMOURS OF ANOTHER STRIKE.

There were rumours in the town yesterday that the cartmen intend to strike, but the police do not give the statement any credence. Some 4,200 carts have been licensed this year, but owing to a number of cartmen having left the city, and others having died of plague, the supply of these vehicles is not equal to the demand. Consequently, charges have greatly advanced since the strike, and for one journey to the docks or to a mill one rupee and upwards is being paid, as against an ordinary rate of from six to eight annas. There seems no reason to believe that at a time when they are reaping so rich a harvest the cartmen will again refuse to work.

THROWING STONES AT SOWARS.

MAXIMUM PENALTY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Parag Moodia, a coachman, was charged by Inspector Joliffe with doing a rash and negligent act at Kika Street, so as to endanger the safety of Soondersingh Birsing and another, two Sikh sowars of the 1st Bombay Lancers. Soondersingh deposed that while he was on patrol duty at 7-30 a.m. near Pydhownie, and he and his colleagues were riding two abreast, somebody threw a stone which hit him on the right side. He saw the accused throwing the stone at him. He then ran away and went into a shop, but he was chased and arrested. Narayansingh Koomarsing, another Sikh sowar in the Poona Horse, identified the accused as the person who threw a stone at him. It was stated that the stones weighed about three pounds each. The accused pleaded guilty, and said that he was under the influence of liquor when this incident happened. The magistrate, in deciding the case, observed that the missiles were large, and had they been thrown with proper aim they would have caused considerable harm to the sowars. The magistrate further remarked that in the present condition of the city the action of the accused was calculated to do serious mischief. He should therefore sentence the accused to the full penalty allowed by law, viz., three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S INQUIRY ON THE MURDERED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of George Taylor, aged twenty-eight years, an acting Lance-Corporal in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and Evans, aged twenty-two years, also acting Lance-Corporal in the same regiment, both of whom were savagely attacked by a mob of rioters on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 9th instant, at Grant Road, at a short distance from the Two Tanks, and who succumbed to their injuries shortly after admission into the J. J. Hospital. The police had after a rigorous inquiry arrested four Mahomedans, named Valimahomed Lalmahomed, Mahomed Hanif Nassarullah, Moula Haji Edoo, and Shaik Hyder Shaik Currim, all of whom were brought from the Common Jail and placed before the coroner in police custody for identification. Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, and Superintendent Harry Brewin attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Mr. Trimbuck Dinkar Velinker, Assistant Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, being recalled and further examined by Superintendent Brewin, said that when he stated on the previous occasion that no fracture could be detected, he meant on the vault of the skull. Witness did not notice any bleeding from the left ear. The symptoms he had observed during the life time of the deceased, George Taylor, pointed to a fracture of the base of the skull. The cause of the death was the fracture of the base of the skull. On the admission of every patient into the hospital, there was filled up what was called the "admission case." This is the "admission case" (produced) in respect of the deceased Taylor. The name of the deceased, the date and description of the injuries were in the handwriting of the witness, the rest of the black-ink writing being the handwriting of Dr. Gillespie, the House-surgeon.

Abdul Rahiman Khayamudin, a baker's shopkeeper at Grant Road, examined by Mr. Brewin, said that his shop was situated at the junction of Grant Road and Candia Street, and it was on the same side of the street as Chowkey Mohalla chowkey. The witness rememberd Wednesday, the day of the riots. On that day at about noon he was in his shop. There was a row on the road and he went to look on, and saw a number of persons running to and fro on the road. There were some Hindus, but the majority were Mahomedans. They were all armed with sticks, and were shouting out "maro, maro, come here, go there." Just then witness noticed two soldiers on the opposite side of the street. They had come from the direction of the Two Tanks and were going towards the Sulleman Chowkey. They were European soldiers, and were dressed in khaki uniforms. Some of the crowd were following them, but the soldiers were walking quietly along. Witness did not notice that the soldiers had anything in their hands. When they had reached the Sulleman Chowkey, they were beaten with bamboo sticks. About ten or twelve persons set upon them with sticks. The soldiers had done nothing to provoke these persons to set upon them. One of the soldiers fell on the road from the blows, and the other one rushed into a biscuit shop in which witness's brother was working. Witness left the shop and went up to the shop in which the soldier had run and stood on the roadway. Witness was standing about ten or twelve feet from the shop and could see into the shop. The ten or twelve persons who had beaten the soldier, who fell on the ground, continued to beat him and then ran into the shop where the other soldier had gone, and they commenced to beat him and after beating him they dragged him out of the shop and threw him on the footpath, outside the door of the shop. They then again beat him with sticks, and while they were doing so, the stick of one of them, named Soudagar, broke, and the latter went into the shop of witness' brother and brought out the (produced) oven rake and he beat the soldier with it and then threw it down and ran away. Witness' brother was in the shop all the time. Witness saw him there. These two men, Rahimbux Shaik Lalo and Kooderatoola Dost Mahomed, were in the shop with him. These four men (pointing to the accused), Vallimahomed Lalmahomed, Mahomed Hanif Nassarullah, Haji Moula Eddoo, and Shaik Hyder Shaik Currim, were amongst the men who were assaulting the two deceased soldiers. Witness had previously known all these four men well. He had also known Soudagar previously. He had not seen him since then. After Soudagar had thrown away the rake and run away, and on seeing the blood on the road, witness went into the shop and closed it from inside and went to sleep. He reopened the shop at 4 p.m., and gave information to the police, on the following Sunday, when they came to him. He saw each of the four men strike the two deceased soldiers.

Neeamutoola Kheejamoodin, a servant in the employ of one Mahomedsahib, a biscuit shop-keeper, on the Grant Road, examined by Mr. Brewin, said that his shop was on the opposite side of the road to Sulleman Chowkey. He remembered Wednesday, the day of the riots. That morning he was in his master's shop with his two fellow servants. Their names were Rahimbux and Kooderatoola. His master was also in the shop at the time and left about 10 a. m., and witness and two other servants remained in the shop, which had been open all the morning. At about 11 45 or noon that day witness saw a number of Hindoos and Mahomedans walking with sticks to and fro on the road. They were shouting "Din, Din," "Maro, Maro." On hearing this witness went out on to the otla of the shop and saw two European soldiers coming towards him from the direction of the Two Tanks. He did not notice whether they had any sticks in their hands. They were dressed in the khaki uniforms. When the soldiers got near him, witness saw that they were being beaten with sticks. They were about thirty paces away from the witness when they were first set upon. About ten or twelve persons set on them. One of the soldiers fell on the road near the gutter close to his shop ; the other soldier rushed into witness' shop to save his life. The men continued to beat the soldier, who had fallen and then rushed into the shop after the other soldier and began to beat him, with their sticks. He picked up a tin tray and raised it over his head to protect his head, but it was struck and fell from his hands. They continued to beat him and witness told them not to do so, lest witness might be blamed. While they were beating him, the soldier fell on the floor ; then they dragged him out of the shop and threw him on the footpath in front of the shop. They continued to beat him, and one of them, named Soudagar, broke his stick and came into witness shop and picked up the iron rake and with it struck the soldier and then threw it down and they all ran away. Witness knew all the four accused now present. The four men were amongst the ten or twelve men who beat the two soldiers. Each of them struck the soldiers. He knew the four men previously and knew their names too. He had known Soudagar for the last four or five years, who was a Bengalee. Witness had not seen him since nor heard of him. He and other two servants then shut the shop and went home. The shop was not re-opened until Saturday evening. During the internal, witness did not go to the shop. On the Sunday following the police came to his shop, when witness gave them the names of the four accused and Soudagar. His master did not return to the shop before it was closed.

Bhanjibhoy Goolam Hoosain, a dealer in parched grain, having his shop at Grant Road, and residing in a house adjoining the Suleman Chowkey, on the Two Tank side, gave evidence similar to that given by the two previous witnesses, with the exception that the present witness could not identify any of the four accused persons, although he had known one of them, Shaik Hyder, for the several years.

Lance-Corporal Robert William Burbridge, on being recalled and further examined by Mr. Brewin, said that when he was taken by Inspector Sloane to the dead-house of the J. J. Hospital, he could not identify the deceased Taylor by his features, as they were so mutilated. He knew the dead body was the body of the deceased Taylor, by the boots he wore and the tattoo marks on his arms, as also by a peculiarity of the foot.

The inquiry was adjourned.

THE TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

SENTENCES ON THE BABOOLA TANK RIOTERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the two cases which were adjourned on the previous day for further inquiry. Superintendent Brewin and Sardar Mir Abdool Ali appeared for the prosecution. Syed Hoosei, one of the batch of 22 rioters concerned in the rioting at Umercarry, was again placed before the court. At the previous hearing the accused had expressed his intention of calling witnesses, but he did not call any witness yesterday, and the magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. In the other case, in which the prisoners were charged with rioting at the Baboola Tank Road, Bapoo Hari, Bhow Ramji, Rama Baloo, Bhow Babaji, and Dhondi Hanju, who were remanded at the previous hearing, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE ATTACK ON MR. SASSOON'S CARRIAGE

SENTENCES ON THE ACCUSED.

The further hearing of the charge of rioting and causing mischief preferred against Baker Gori, a Julai, and ten others, on the 9th instant, was resumed before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. F. A. Little, Solicitor to Government, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Oliveira, pleader, defended accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, and 11, and Mr. Velinker Nos. 6, and 10. The greater portion of the afternoon was spent in the examination of witnesses for the identification of the accused.

The first accused said that he was not amongst the rioters on the day in question and had been to a funeral.

The second accused said that he had returned from a funeral at 2-30 p.m., and was standing on the road looking at the crowd. He was arrested by a police sepoy on the Friday following.

The third accused said that when he returned from a funeral at 2-30 p.m., he saw a syce hiding in a golsmith's shop. The syce appeared frightened, and he with other Mahomedans took him from the shop safely as far as the segregation camp. He was arrested on the Friday following while playing at cards.

The fourth accused said he went to the burial ground to say his prayers and was returning home at about 3 p. m., when Mr. Ringrow called him and made him over to the police. He had assisted the *Sircar* at the time of the riots between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. He swore he did not see the carriage or beat anybody or incite any one.

The fifth accused said he was asked to carry a corpse to the burial ground and returned home at 3 p. m., when the military people warned his father not to stir out of the house. There had been enmity between his relations and accused No. 4. On the following Friday he went to work, and then to the Mahaluxmi station, while waiting there, the police and No. 4 came up. No. 4 pointed him out and he was arrested. He took no part in the disturbance.

Jetu Karatli (No. 6) said he went to the burial ground and returned at 3 p.m., and then slept. He was arrested on the Friday following along with Nos. 10 and 12.

Accused No. 7 made a similar explanation as No. 5. He was also pointed out by No. 4 at the Mahaluxmi station.

Imambux Jahu (No. 8) to the amusement of all in dourt set up a plea of "alibi" by accounting for his absence in the same way as the other accused. No. 10, Mr. Velinker's client, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

No. 11 said that he also returned from a burial ceremony, and explained how it was impossible for him to have participated in the riots.

Mr. Oliveira then addressed the court on behalf of his client, followed by Mr. Velinker, who pleaded for accused No. 6.

Mr. Little, in reply to Mr. Velinker, reminded the court that no less than six witnesses identified the 6th accused, amongst them Mr. Sassoon's own puttawallah, who was seated on the coach-box at the time and saw this accused strike one of Mr. Sassoon's horses with a stick.

His Worship, in giving his finding in the case against the accused, said that the fact that Mr. Sassoon's carriage was hit was established beyond all doubt and that it was attacked by a mob who rushed at it. The evidence also showed that the mob acted with a common object and this was practically explained by the evidence of Mrs. Hudson who said that she was told they did not wish to see her face, and that the British raj was gone. The mob also acted with unison, and their common object was to attack any European who happened to pass them. It was in evidence that accused No. 4 gave the signal for the attack just because he saw white faces in the carriage, and directed the movements of the mob. All the accused had been identified by at least two witnesse each, and accused No. 6 by six witnesses, and none of these witnesses appeared to have been shaken by cross-examination. The court observed that they had ample opportunity of observing the facts to which they deposed to, and it saw no grounds to decline to act upon their statements. Although it was outrageous for a gentleman like Mr. Sassoon to be attacked in the way he was, his Worship did not think this occurrence so grave as the other affrays that took place on the 9th instant, and this would justify him in passing a more lenient punishment.

No. 4, the ringleader, was sentenced to six months and the others to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE imports into Bombay of principal exportable produce during January comprised (in cwts.) raw cotton 631,317 ; wheat 123,317 ; linseed 90,553, rape and mustard seed 22,189 ; til or gingelli 206,395 ; poppy seed 5,491 ; earth nuts 14,214, castor seed 39,504 ; and indigo 1,347.

DURING the month of December 340,898 cwts. of wheat valued at 19 1-2 lakhs were shipped to foreign external and foreign Indian ports from Karachi ; while in January the quantity was 217,000 cwts., valued at twelve and one-third lakhs of rupees.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

THE troops to leave for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara are as under and will be brought to Bombay in two troop trains from Deolali :—From Punjab Command—4 officers, 87 men, 10 women, 15 children, 93 men (invalids), 7 women, and 13 children. From Bengal Command—4 officers, 48 men, 10 women, 21 children, 173 men (invalids), 3 women, and 2 children. From Madras Command—2 officers, 3 men, 1 woman, 1 child, and 7 men (invalids). From Bombay and various corps—31 officers 10 ladies, and 16 children, 104 men, 13 women, 14 children, 129 men (invalids), 10 women, 17 children (6 men insane), and one woman.

The first train, with 6 officers and 153 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families, and the heavy baggage, left Deolali, at 10 p.m., last night, and arrived at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-30, this morning. The second train, with the details, approximately 6 officers and 330 men, will leave Deolali, at 10 p.m., to-night, and arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-30, to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

MEMON COMMUNITY BILL.

AT the Supreme Legislative Council meeting on Monday the Hon. Sir John Woodburn presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to render it permissive to the members of the Memon community to declare themselves subject to Mohamedan law. He said : As the Report of the Select Committee is a somewhat exceptional one I think it is advisable to explain that report in a few words. The Memons of Bombay are a small community of about 8,000 souls who have been governed up the present time in the matter of their inheritance by a customary law which has been expounded in a series of decisions of the Bombay High Court. The question of defining and specifying the law by which their inheritance should be guarded has been before the local Government and the Government of India for a great many years. A few years ago we were advised by the Bombay Government that the general feeling of the Memon community was that this customary law should govern the inheritance of members of the community as a general rule, but that power should be given to particular members of the community who so desired it to differentiate themselves and by a formal registered declaration declare themselves and their families subject to the ordinary Mohamedan law of inheritance. On that understanding a bill was prepared and introduced into this Council a couple of years ago. When the Select Committee sat upon that Bill last year we were informed that the Memon community, if it had originally possessed those desires upon which the Bill had been framed, had now altered their opinion, that the desire of the great body of the community now was that it should be altogether governed by the Mohamedan law and not by the customary law which had previously governed it. On this it was considered necessary to consult the community in a very formal way which has been done through the Bombay Government, and the community has now by a very large majority, indeed, declared its desire that the general law of inheritance to govern them shall be the ordinary Mohamedan law and not the customary law. In a matter of this kind Government only seeks to give effect to what is the general wish of a community of the kind, but the committee felt that it was impossible to change the Bill round so completely as the new expressions of their desires would have compelled us to do. Under the new statement of the opinion it was no longer to be a special act of a special member of the community that he should declare himself subject to Mohamedan Law, but it was to be a specific and individual act of a member of the community that he should declare himself subject to the customary law. Now in framing a fresh Bill upon these new lines the difficulty presented itself to us that if the general body of the community was to be subject to the Mohamedan law, any dissenter from that proposition making a declaration that he wished his family to be subject to the customary law would have practically to write himself down a dissenter from the general Mohamedan Law to proclaim himself unorthodox, and in other words an infidel. This was a position so serious that the Select Committee considered for some time what possible alternative might be suggested to overcome the natural unwillingness of the dissenters of the community, to carry out what they felt to be most suited to the circumstances of their own families. The suggestion which was eventually made is a very important one, and that is that the Bill should take the shape of giving the Mohamedan Law to the whole community, but allowing anybody who wished to remove his own particular family out of the general law to carry out his purposes by a testamentary disposition. Testamentary dispositions under the strict Mohamedan Law are very limited, indeed, and it is a proposition which we felt we could not carry through without once more consulting the Mohamedans of Bombay. This is the purport of the advice that has been given by the Select Committee, and we now recommend that the Government of Bombay should be once more formally consulted in the matter.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Subathu Leper Asylum again appeals to you for funds for the support of its European and Indian inmates. There are at present two European and nearly one hundred Indian lepers. For the support of all these unfortunates, funds are urgently required, and must come mainly from charitable people in this country, as only one-third of the needed funds is of the nature of a permanent subscription. Hence this my urgent request for funds which are needed for the daily food-supply. Your donations may be paid into the "Alliance Bank of Simla, Head Office," or sent direct to the Superintendent, Subathu.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. CARLETON, M.D., Supt., Leper Asylum.
Subathu, Punjab, March 19.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THERE will be the following races sailed to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon :—Yachts' Handicap race for Commodore's Cup, start at 3-30 ; Tomtit's Handicap race for Mr. E. S. Luard's Cup, start at 4 p.m.; and Ships' Boats Handicap race, start at 4-15 p.m.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT HORNBY, 2nd Punjab Infantry who has been selected for Uganda Regiment, arrived here yesterday from Karachi and last evening proceeded to Poona to select the men.

FOR some unexplained reason, or perhaps for no good reason at all, writes the Allahabad paper, mercantile enterprise in India has greatly neglected the very promising market for Indian produce which seems to exist at Odessa. Such goods as tea, coffee, jute are quick to make their way in new markets if properly pushed, but though the more alert merchants of Ceylon export large quantities of tea to the Black Sea, Indian tea exporters have so far left this market unexploited. Freights for Indian produce by the Volunteer Fleet steamers, which run to Odessa from the Far East, rule very low, and the shipowners, we are told, are keen to do more business. Volunteer Fleet steamers call at Colombo regularly, and at ordinary times—that is to say when there is no plague in India to raise quarantine difficulties—at Coconada also. It certainly seems a pity to see steamers which are capable of carrying thousands of tons of Indian goods to Russia, sail to Odessa with perhaps only a few hundred tons of tea or coffee from Ceylon, and a little castor-oil seed from Coconada. There is a large jute factory at Odessa and most of its jute is supplied from India, though a small quantity of the best sorts is sent from Resht in Persia. In this direction, as in many others, there appears to be an opening for Indian merchants. Mr. J. H. Frontmann is the largest dealer at Odessa in Ceylon and Indian teas, and a British subject, and he may be addressed by anyone in India desiring to make further inquiries.

THE round-the-world cyclists, Messrs. Fraser, Lowe and Lunn have arrived in Yokohama being met at Totsuka by a party of wheelmen from Yokohama. The next afternoon they rode to Tokyo, a small contingent of Tokyo cyclists meeting them and escorting them to the Club and Imperial Hotel. On the way to Tokyo Mr. Lunn met with an accident resulting in a gash on the knee and a cut hand. After a brief rest at the Club they went on to the Imperial Hotel, where they purpose spending the few days of their stay in Tokyo. On the following Sunday, the Reliance Wheelmen of Yokohama were to ride up to Tokyo and tiffin at the Imperial Hotel. The round-the-world cyclists will meet the Yokohama Wheelmen at Kawasaki.

NEWS has reached Calcutta of a disturbance on the Bhutan frontier. Details are not yet known, but it appears that a small band of Bhutias resided across the frontier in the neighbourhood of some tea gardens and killed three men. The District Superintendent of Police at Jalpaiguri has gone to the spot with all available constables, and one company of military police from Bhagalpur has been ordered to the border. The matter is not believed to be very serious.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

ANNUAL MEETING.

FAREWELL SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

THE annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund was held in the Calcutta Town Hall to-day H. E. the Viceroy presiding.

Mr. Hewett presented the 13th annual report, and dwelt upon the two most important points, namely, the attendance at hospitals and the results of the system of medical tuition inaugurated by the Association. The past year was unfavourable for attendance, and it was therefore a matter for congratulation that there had been a continuous increase in the number of patients treated. While there had been a decrease in the attendance at hospitals in British India, that in Native States had risen by 63,000, and now exceeded a quarter of a million. This was a most important advance. Mr. Hewett then showed how the system of medical tuition had resulted in a large increase of qualified female practioners, and more particularly of lady doctors of the first grade. In conclusion he referred to the duties which the Lady President had to discharge. Her office was no sinecure, but demanded the exercise of an enormous amount of tact, patience, and industry. Lady Elgin had been pre-eminent in the display of these qualities, and the successful result of the year's work was largely due to the interest which Her Excellency had personally taken in it (applause). He moved the acceptance of the report.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga seconded the motion which was adopted.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal moved a vote of thanks to the Viceroy for presiding, and in doing so spoke in the warmest terms of the interest shown in the Association by Lord and Lady Elgin.

The Nawab of Murshidabad seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of his speech, referred with satisfaction to the confidence of the people, which had been shaken by plague, having been restored as regarded the work of the Association. He also spoke of the progress made in the case of *purda nashin* women. It was a striking fact that in Ulwar State 1,632 purda women had been treated as in-patients, in addition to 1,850 as out patients. His Excellency, referring to the fact that this would be the last meeting of the Fund he would preside over, said : A few weeks ago in addressing the Convocation of the University of Calcutta I ventured to assert that the Convocation was the first public meeting which I had addressed in Calcutta, and that the meeting I was then addressing was the first of those at which I should be present for the last time. I was at once severely taken to task by your Honorary Secretary. He asked me, in tones more of sorrow than of anger, if I could possibly have forgotten that the first public meeting which I addressed in Calcutta was the annual meeting of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, and he went on to heap coals of fire upon my head because he said, "If you will promise me that you will remain in Calcutta till the end of January, I will undertake that you shall address the Countess of Dufferin Fund meeting for the sixth time." I am sorry to say I must resist that temptation. I have thought it right to represent to the Secretary of State that although owing to circumstances and the kindness of my predecessor I took upon me my office at the end of January, it is in the public interest that a more convenient season should be selected for the change in office of the Viceroy, and I have therefore every expectation that with the permission of Her Majesty I shall make over charge to my successor in the early days of December, before the Calcutta season really opens. Under these circumstances you will easily see that this meeting has a great and absorbing interest both to lady Elgin and myself. It is no small thing to have been privileged during nearly four years to take a share in the management of this noble charity, to have watched its progress, to have rejoiced in its development—a development so great that, as you will find from the figures given you in this report, the patients who in 1894 numbered 894,000, in 1897 numbered no less than 1,377,000, an increase of 50 per cent which I think must be satisfactory to all, All that I can say is that if lady Elgin has been able to do anything for the work of this Association it has indeed been a labour of love, but it is by her special desire that I reiterate that it is to her co-adjutors that the credit is due ; to the committee—the Central Committee, the Provincial Committees, and the local Committees—consisting of men, many of them busy men, who ungrudgingly sacrifice their leisure ; to the chiefs and native ladies and gentlemen, on whose co-operation we set great store ; to the civil surgeons, whose advice and counsel is most valuable ; not least to the ladies on whose devotion to their duty, often in great isolation, not infrequently in great need of sympathy, the practical work of this Association must depend. The Viceroy then spoke in the highest terms of praise of the work done by Surgeon-Colonel Franklin as Honorary Secretary to the Fund, and announced amidst applause that the Queen had approved of Dr. Franklin's appointment as one of the Honorary Surgeons to Her Majesty, which might be taken as one more proof of the interest taken in the work of the Association.

The Viceroy concluded: I ask you to believe that I shall often look back to these meetings at which it has been possible for me to do what little I could to assist in the great work in which my wife has striven to follow in the footsteps of the noble lady to whom, it owes its origin. As Mr. Hewett has pointed out it is of the nature of things in India that charitable institutions, like other institutions, and like the Government itself, cannot count upon one individual but must rely upon a constant succession of willing workers. I do not forget that this Association can always look with certainty to the co-operation and counsel and advice of friends like the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, but those of us who come from afar must be content to do the work of our own day, and we must look without compunction on our place being filled by others. Of happy memories no one can rob us, and I venture to predict that of the memories which Lady Elgin will carry away with her from India there will be none that will be nearer to her heart or more full of interest and of loving sympathy than those of her work for the Dufferin Fund (applause).

A MADRAS ELISHA.

THE KHAN OF THE NAZARENES.

ANYONE who has frequently driven along the Poonamallee-road, past the School of Arts, must have noticed a small house somewhere on the opposite side of the road, with a sign-board announcing it to be the "Nazarene Synagogue and Library."

The door is nearly always padlocked, as if the demand for the privileges of worshipping in the synagogue or of reading in the library was not very constant. Curiosity got the better of us, however, and hearing that lectures were being delivered in the synagogue on Friday and Sunday last, we despatched a representative of the *Madras Times* to the synagogue on Sunday morning. The high priest was there, and he was quite ready to talk about his business. Mr. E. J. S. White, the presiding genius of the synagogue, *alias* the

"KHAN OF THE NAZARENE COMMUNITY,"

is a crank. He is the nephew of the late Mr. D. E. S. White, a Eurasian with grit in his constitution who founded the E. and A. I. Association, on lines altogether apart from its present policy, the late founder's policy having been that the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community should rally alongside the Natives, in opposition to the class "imported European." Since the late Mr. White's death the Eurasian community have come to consider that they are likely to fare better as anti-Natives than as anti-Europeans, and have thrown the founder's policy overboard. Mr. E. J. S. White, however, desires to play Elisha to his uncle, and he has promulgated an extraordinary document signed by himself as "Khan of the Nazarene community," a printed copy of which lies before us. It is styled a proclamation and reads :—"Liberty—Fraternity—Equality. To all Anglo-Indians, Eurasians, and Native Christians. Citizens—The sacred duty of carrying on the policy of separation and self-reliance, marked out for the Christian domiciled and Native races in India, by the late lamented David Emanuel Starkenburgh White, Founder and First President of the E. and A. I. Association, devolved, when he died, upon me.

The proclamation goes on to say that Mr. E. J. S. White, as "Khan of the Nazarene community," advocates a scheme of "Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Nationalisation," by which Eurasians and Anglo-Indians without becoming Natives, are to become "a new united, and independent Oriental community, like the Parses" adopting a distinctive national costume, and Eastern names instead of European names. Why the proclamation should begin with the formulæ of the French revolution it is not easy to see, but otherwise there may be many who would see considerable reason in Mr. White's ideas as a political scheme. There may be many, for instance, who would follow him in his contention that "the Eurasian race, detached from their present fatal dependence upon the European community, relieved of the necessity of aping the expensive and unsuitable habits of Europeans, able to take a pride in themselves as a distinct and independent people" would rise in the social scale. It is where he comes to religion, however, that the oddity of the crank blazes forth ; for Mr. E. J. S. White is not only the "Khan of the Nazarene community," but is also its Pope. His new and independent race is also to have a new and independent religion, or rather *rechauffe* of what the Khan believes Christianity to have been in its original form. He advocates "a reversion to Primitive Christianity, freed from all modern sectarianism and dogmatism, as the common national faith." In olden times there was a sect of Nazarenes, and Mr. White would call his disciples after them. The creed is to be of a somewhat destructive sort—belief in God, without the belief in a Trinity," a belief that is to be "free from all modern sectarianism and dogmatism," free from all those differences which separate Catholic and Protestant, Lutheran and Anglican, Calvinist and Methodist." There will apparently not be much left when all the emancipations have been made!—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE CRITICISED.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF WORK TO GOVERNMENT.

THE adjourned special meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday, in the Municipal Office, for the purpose of considering the present position of the Corporation with regard to the plague, the Plague Committee, and the plague charges. Sir George Cotton presided, and there were also present: Mr. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormutjee, T. W. Cuff, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinshaw B. Master, Dinshaw Eduiji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalabhai Lalubhai, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhovanidas Barbuaya, Prof. O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs. Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Sunderanath D. Khote, Drs. C. H. F. Underwood, Accacio Gabreil Viegas, and Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Professor Muller proposed that a committee of the Corporation consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to prepare a representation to Government pointing out that in the interests of the city as well as on financial and public grounds it is time the executive duties of the Plague Committee are transferred to the Municipality, and suggesting that in order to secure continuity in the organization and administration of special plague measures a special officer of Government be associated with the Municipal Commissioner. That the Committee present their report on Monday next. The Committee to consist of the President, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta ; Messrs. Wacha ; Ibrahim Rahimtulla ; G. W. Roughton ; the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra ; Dr. K. N. Bahadurji ; Dr. N. N. Katrak ; and Professor O. V. Muller.

In support of the motion, Professor Muller said:—In rising to propose the above resolution, Professor Muller said that he did but voice what he believed to be the opinion of the greater part, if not of all, the members of the Corporation, nor did he in any way wish to attack the Plague Committee itself. They all knew how zealously the Committee had worked and had none their very best in a most trying time; how kind Sir James Campbell had been to the poor; how excellent where the plague hospitals of the city. Nor could he be accused of bias. He had tried to help all along. Except Mr. Roughton, perhaps no member had had more personal experience of what was being done. The Professor then proceeded to trace at some length the history of the plague and the operations against it; how it was first discovered in Mandvie on September 23rd, 1896 ; how the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer at once took active steps and hammered away at the plague. Thus he found from the records that Dr. Weir engaged 60 or more extra sub-inspectors at once, and these men had from their long experience and knowledge of the town proved very useful. The Corporation met and voted one lack of rupees and gave the executive a free hand. They spared neither money, nor labour in fighting the plague, which reached its maximum in the week ending February 9th, 1897, with a total weekly mortality from all causes of 1,891. Then the Municipality was probably the best abused body not only in India but in the world. When every one was crying out what were we doing, we had 30,000 extra hands, of whom 28,000 were labourers daily at work. In spite of all and of our limited powers till the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Act, the back of the epidemic had been broken. The result was that by March 9th, three days after the Plague Committee was appointed, the mortality had decreased to 1,311 for the week. The Plague Committee was appointed on March 6th, but was not organized as a working body much before the beginning of April, by when the weekly death-roll (April 6th) stood at 997. The Corporation can rightly claim as the result of their efforts no doubt, assisted by the climatic changes, periodic nature of plague epidemics, &c., this evident decline of the plague. And this result was secured at a cost of Rs. 4,37,000, spent from September, 1896, to March 1st, 1897. The Plague Committee commenced operations with a declining epidemic, but from their appointment until the plague practically disappeared the plague operations cost the city Rs. 8,51,000 (*i.e.*, from March, 1897 to September, 1897.) This sum was expended partly by the Committee and partly by the Municipality for a share of the work fell to us, and we had to maintain vastly increased staff. A reference to the reports show the result of Municipal measures against the rising plague epidemic were more successful than the Plague Committee's operations against a declining one, and that the cost of the Municipal campaign was Rs. 437,000 for five months from September, 1896, to March, 1897, as against Rs. 851,000 expended while the Plague Committee was in power, for seventh months, from March, 1897, to September, 1897. The plague, however, came on the Municipality like a thief in the night. They had no previous experience to go upon, yet their measures mastered the epidemic by the middle of February. General Gatacre's committee worked with great dash and determination, not to say enthusiasm. They infused their spirit into all and all willingly helped. Our Health Officer served as their sanitary adviser, and too little credit has been given to him for his share in the success of General Gatacre. Dr. Weir's knowledge of Bombay was essential to the Plague Committee, and the Committee and the Municipality worked hard in hand. The Plague Committee, who, from the 6th of March, have had unlimited means and power and the entire control of large bodies of men, and was fully organized, was retained for the purpose of fighting any recrudescence, and had the benefit of the experience gained during the first outbreak, infact it sat awaiting for the plague, and yet were unable on its reappearance as an epidemic to do more than the Municipality did when it first appeared in the city. Nay, it would appear from recent facts and figures that there methods, to say the least, have not been more successful than those adopted by the Corporation. "Cries of not nearly so good." The Corporation got good results at a cost of Rs. 4,87,000 from September, 1896, to March, 1897. The present Plague Committee and the Corporation have, from September 1897, to March, 1898, spent Rs. 8,77,000, and at the present rate 13 or 14 lakhs will be expended before the epidemic decline once more, 2½ lakhs being required for March alone. The duel control has thus doubled the expenditure with worse results. This time, too, the Plague Committee have done without the advice and experience of the Health Officer, and have not taken the Municipality and its staff by the hand as did General Gatacre. The segregation of the healthy afforded a good example of how it was that the present *regime* spent so much more than the Municipality did last season. The Corporation urged all to move out from the badly infected houses. This the people very soon did, and we saw the whole of the north of the island covered with temporary huts, especially along the lines of the railways. That the people went further afield and spread over Salsette and the Presidency was no fault even of the [illegible] people till the Epidemic Diseases Act was passed. Anyhow the people moved out into temporary huts, sheds, bungalows, anything and everything, but all at their own expense. This year the Plague Committee actually forbade the people to go out into the country, and they built, at enormous cost, huge camps, but when the people did not go [illegible] sheds, [illegible] tages offered [illegible] 5,000, with a European doctor in charge, with a large staff, but there were barely as many hundreds in the camp as there was space for thousands. The Worli fishermen [illegible] rials, as an insult to their sturdy independence, they were not paupers and would not be treated as such. This was a fair example of the difference in methods. The Municipality had, after much labour reorganized their Health Department so as to make it far more thoroughly efficient footing. This scheme they were unable to bring into operation, which would be for the general sanitation of the city [illegible] expensive Plague Committee to provide funds for. In asking the [illegible] and the work handed over to our officer who would wish to undertake the duties of the Plague Committee, [illegible] wholetime man and [illegible] thoroughly conversant with the city might [illegible] at a less cost. There had been, and there still was, friction, divided responsibility, [illegible] at present. The duties of the Plague Committee and the Health Department often overlapped, and owing to the [illegible] undone altogether, and the city has not been kept as clean as before. Further, the experience of the Health Department, many of them old and tried servants, were becoming discontented and disorganized, because they were subjected to [illegible] at times by temporary hands of the Plague Committee. This was a great danger and must be stopped. Plague was not the only epidemic which the [illegible] might lead to. The dual control and divided responsibilities might lead to increased expenditure, if not, as there was reason to believe, actual leakage from the funds. The heavy expenditure of the Plague Committee was largely due to their total freedom from all control till quite recently, when an officer [illegible] at the head of their store department—infact no system of store-keeping at all—leading of course, to gross irregularities amongst our subordinates not to speak of [illegible] If the measures of the Plague Committee had been more successful [illegible] required. But as such was not the case, [illegible] not be disposed to criticise [illegible] stop this terrible drain of money. The Municipality had done their uttermost and had provided lack after lack whenever asked for, until the sums voted now amounted to the enormous sum of 25 lacks. The details were up to the 1st of April next, Municipality, September, 1896, to March, 1897, Rs. 437,000; Plague Committee and Municipality, March, 1897, to September, 1897, Rs. 8,51,000; Ditto, September, 1897, to March, 1898, Rs. 8,77,000; voted on March 10th Rs. 1,50,000 and to be voted on Monday next Rs. 1,00,000.—Total Rs. 24.15 000, which with debt and outstanding would amount in round numbers to 25 lakhs. This was not too large a sum to pay if we could get rid of the plague. But it was still here, though the proofessor agreed with Dr. Blaney, that as the whole is and was now ablaze with plague and a steady decline during the last five weeks had set in, the hitherto worst districts of (Fort) North and Kamatipoora the highest point of the epidemic had been reached. Under the circumstances now set forth the Corporation must refuse to try and raise the taxes in all directions, the house-tax, horse-tax, town duties, etc., and this at a time when the rich and poor alike were hard hit by the plague and trade was well nigh paralysed, in order to provide for a needlessly costly plague administration. In conclusion he urged the Corporation either to pass the resolution unanimously or to reject it altogether: a middle course was useless in such a crisis. The Municipality must appeal to Government to enable them to save the city not only from plague but from the financial ruin threatened by the enormous plague expenditure; to abolish this dual control and divided responsibility with its double expense, its irregularities, its chaos and friction and—had he spoken when first the meeting was called, dangerous discontent. H. E. the Governor had, however, with his usual care for Bombay, since then himself interposed, and piece and quietness had followed on his benign interference.

POWER WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, in seconding the proposition, said that he had no doubt whatever in his mind that the motion would be agreed to unanimously. The resolution asked nothing more than that Government should allow the Corporation to do what they were entitled to under the provisions of the Act, and in order that the continuity of the special plague measures might be preserved they asked Government to associate one of its officers, who was in touch with such measures, with the Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation would find that everything that was done by the Plague Committee in the matter of segregation, the cleaning and disinfection of houses, and the construction of health camps and hospitals, etc., was provided for in the Municipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner being empowered to do all these things under the Act. He fully agreed with Professor Muller that if there was any great blunder committed by the Plague Committee during the recrudescence of the plague, it was the total disregard they showed for the advice given to them by the Cleghorn Committee as to how to fight the plague and to prevent its spread in and outside the city. Last time before the epidemic had spread to any appreciable extent citizens were protected from the inroads of the disease by their being allowed to camp outside the city, which was for some reason or other disallowed this year. Last time people saved themselves and also the Municipal Treasury by camping out at their own expense. This time camping out has begun when too late, and that at public expense. This had resulted in very great disaster to the city and the people. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him that the unlimited powers given to irresponsible people and the unlimited power given to them over other peoples' money had brought about a state of things which they all so much deplored. Experience had clearly shown that management of an epidemic by a special Epidemic Diseases Act differred from management thereof under the provisions of the Municipal Act in this very important particular. The Municipal Act required that all measures adopted by the Commissioner should be reported to the Corporation and receive the sanction of Government. Surely, such a procedure did not impair the utility or the efficacy of the special measures. The Epidemic Diseases Act gave a carte blanche to try anything and everything any member of the Plague Committee took a violent fancy for. The Municipal agency to carry out the special measures was a settled and experienced one; the new agency was—well, a very new one indeed. But what was most important, the Municipal Act provided an efficient system of check and control over expenditure and over the executive officers. The Epidemic Diseases Act gave an irresponsible company unlimited powers to make others pay for the carrying out of their ideas. If the management of the plague had been left in the hands of responsible parties, there would have been a sufficient check and control exercised on the wild and wasteful expenditure incurred for the purpose of suppressing the plague, which was, if anything, now on the increase. Measures which had been taken under the special Epidemic Diseases Act could have been very well taken under the provisions of the Municipal Act, and with better control over the expenditure. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that the Government would hesitate in the least to grant their request, which was at once most reasonable and natural. It was imperative in the interest of the Municipality, in the interest of the city, and in the interest of the municipal funds in particular that the Corporation should take up the management of the plague. In conclusion, he hoped that the resolution would commend itself to every member of the Corporation. (Applause.)

Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhoy supported the proposition.

A GOOD THING FOR THE CORPORATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta desired to say a few words in regard to the resolution which was so ably put by Professor Muller before the Corporation. He entirely supported the resolution, though in doing so he confessed he could not help making one remark that it was a piece of the greatest good fortune for the Corporation that it entered into the head of Government to take away the management of the plague, which was devastating the city, from the Corporation and placed it in the hands of the Plague Committee. (Hear, hear, and applause.) If, after the Corporation had succeeded in bringing down the plague as they did in February last year, there had been a recrudescence this year, and the death-rate from plague had gone up under their regime as it had done this year, he was perfectly sure that the Corporation would not be existing now in the plenitude of its authority which it enjoyed at the present moment. He had not the slightest doubt in his mind that there would have been lots of people who would have been now screaming and shouting and howling as they did in the early part of the outbreak of the plague against the Corporation, and charged them with the recrudescence of the plague, and would moreover have called upon the Government to cut down the powers of the Corporation by a special Act passed in the Legislative Council. He was not quite sure if the present Government would have paid any heed to such an appeal, but officials of a different stamp might have availed themselves of the opportunity and brought up a measure before the Legislative Council for cutting down the powers of the Corporation. It was a fortunate circumstance for the Corporation that the screaming and howling and shouting on the part of certain people obliged Government to appoint the Plague Committee and to await the result of their labours. The Corporation under the guidance and supervision of their able Commissioner, who was supported by their Health Officer, did everything they could to suppress the plague. Dr. Weir worked with a will and devotion, and though there was some difference of opinion among some of the members as to the work done by him, it was a matter which would be dealt with at some future time when full justice would be done to that officer—(Hear, hear, and applause),—and what with the co-operation of other officers, the epidemic, which seemed to defy all methods and measures, reached its climax in the early part of February, and then began generally to decline. It was when the plague was declining that the Plague Committee came in, and though he was in justice bound to say that the President of the Committee did his work in a most sympathising and tactful manner, still they would all admit—both Europeans and Natives—that though his efforts were crowned with success, they were efforts made while the plague was on its downward course. It must be remembered that the Plague Committee had ample time and opportunity to prepare for the impending recrudescence, which was fully anticipated, whereas the Corporation had to fight the epidemic in the first instance, when they had no knowledge or experience of the plague. He did not wish to take away from the Plague Committee a single word of praise for the hard work which they had done, but it might be asked what was after all the result of their labours? The plague had gone up to a higher figure and stayed with them for a longer period than it did during the last year. The Corporation, unstintingly, supplied them with funds, and the result was there.

TARDY RECOGNITION OF LAST YEAR'S GOOD WORK.

It was after all gratifying to observe that the general public of Bombay had come round to recognize the efforts of the Corporation in the direction of suppressing the plague when it first broke out in the city. It was, as he said, a piece of good fortune of the Corporation that such an experiment had been tried. Those who screamed and howled at the supposed incompetence of the Corporation must have been satisfied that they were not open to any blame or censure in the matter. The Corporation ought not to sit quiet with folded hands and delight in its own good luck, but it was incumbent upon them to see that a worse misfortune than plague did not befall the city. It was absolutely necessary to call the attention of Government to the resolution passed by the Corporation at the time the Plague Committee was appointed, in which they had made certain reservations. In the face of the great calamity which had befallen the city and the exigency of the situation, the Corporation did not offer any opposition to the appointment of the Plague Committee, but they had recorded their own opinion as to the course which was proposed to be followed in the matter. After reading and referring to the resolution, Mr. Mehta proceeded to remark that it was a blunder to appoint the Plague Committee, because the object which was sought to be attained by the appointment of that committee could have been fulfilled by associating an officer of Government with the Municipal Commissioner, who was empowered to do the various things done by the Committee under the Act with the sanction of Government. The best way of carrying out the object which the Government had at heart was to place the management of the plague in the hands of the Corporation, associating with it one of their own officers, inasmuch as imperial as well as local interests were involved in the matter. The time had come when the Corporation should unanimously go up to Government with the prayer, so clearly and so ably submitted by Professor Muller; and he had no doubt that their appeal would meet with sympathetic attention from H.E. the Governor and his Councillors, who were advising and working with his Excellency in the matter. (Loud Applause.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

This concluded the business before the Corporation

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 22nd March were published in yesterdays *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 21st instant, 4 feet against 5 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops are flourishing and their reaping has been commenced in some places. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is good. Prices of food-grains are high.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops are generally flourishing except in some places where slight damage has been caused by frost. There was slight drizzling in two talukas. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen. The cattle are in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of jambho and oil-seeds continues in eight talukas and that of wheat in four talukas. Fodder is sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing of kharif crops has been almost completed. Rabi crops have been partially injured by frost. Water in the Sukkurwah branches in Shadadpur is insufficient. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of food grains have slightly fallen except that of wheat, which has slightly risen.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of jambho and oil-seeds continues. Rabi crops are in fair condition except in Sanghar, where wheat has been slightly injured by rust. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 20th March 1898.)—Harvesting of rabi crops has been completed in some and is in progress in other talukas. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are stationary, bajri being 16 seers, jowari 16 seers, wheat 10 seers 8 tolas, and rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of rabi crops has been nearly completed. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The price of bajri in Dohad has fallen from 20 to 24 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 21st March 1898).—Standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of wheat continues. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 13 seers, of wheat 9 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Picking of cotton and reaping of wheat and jowari continue. The prospects and probable outturn of crops are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Reaping of wheat has been completed. Picking of cotton is in progress in Olpad, Chorasi, Bardoli, Jalalpor and Mandvi talukas. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Khandesh.—Threshing of kharif and reaping of rabi crops are in progress. Land is being prepared for the next season. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and rice have fallen.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif crops is in progress. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops are in progress throughout the district. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 16th and 17th, 2° warm on 18th, 20th and 21st, and 1° warm on 19th and 22nd. Vapur in air excessive from 16th to 18th and normal from 19th to 22nd. Abnormal wind southerly on 16th and 17th and northerly on 19th and 20th: wind normal on 18th 21st and 22nd.

Thana.—Rab-spreading and burning are in progress in the Salsette, Dahanu, Vada, Shahapur, Bhiwndi, and Bassein talukas. The state of rabi crops is good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The price of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are 12 1-2 at Vada, 12 at Kalyan 11 at Thana, Mokhada and Bassein. 10 3-4 at Umbargaon, 10 1-2 at Shahapur, Murbad and Bhiwndi, and 9 1-2 at Dahanu.

Kolaba.—Reaping of pulse crops continues. The hot weather crops are good. Rab-burning is in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 37 tolas per rupee. The price of rice has risen at Pen, Nagothna and Karjat by 20, 40 and 29 tolas respectively: elsewhere it is stationary. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops and rab-burning are in progress in some places. The cattle are healthy. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—The condition of crops except jowari in the Bhimthadi, Indapur and Purandhar talukas is good. The jowari crop in the eastern part of Sirur is tolerably good, and that in the western portion is not good. Threshing of rabi crops is in progress and preparation of lands for the next season continues. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. There was a slight rise in the prices of bajri and jowari in the Maval and Indapur talukas: elsewhere they are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of rabi crops and preparation of land for the next season continue. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good. The average price of the principal food-grains is 18 seers 47 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Reaping of rabi crops has been nearly completed. Land is being prepared for the next season in the Pandharpur Taluka. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Karmala and Malsiras and rise in Sangola. Elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 20 seers 9 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Reaping of rabi crops is approaching completion. Preparation of land for the next season continues. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Bijapur.—The rainfall during the week measured 13 cents at Bagevadi and 10 cents at Bagalkot. Threshing of rabi jowari, wheat, gram and linseed and picking of cotton are in progress. The fodder supply is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. The average price of food-grains is 24 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There has been no rain during the week Reaping of late crops is in progress. The condition of artizans and labourers and of cattle is good. The supplies of fodder, watter and food are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There has been no rain during the week Cotton picking is in progress. Harvesting of wheat and gram has been nearly completed. The condition of standing crops is good. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 17 seers 11 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Harvesting of second crop has been commenced in the coast talukas. Preparation of land for the next season is in progress in the above ghat talukas. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Rajkot.—Cotton picking and cultivation of soil are in progress. The price of food-grains are stationary. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 12 seers 30 tolas 13 seers. 15 seers 40 tolas, and 13 seers 30 tolas, respectively, per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Harvesting of wheat and picking of cotton are in progress. Bajri sells at 14 and jowari at 16 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The condition of agricultural stock and standing crops is fair. Cotton picking continues in parts of the Baroda, Navsari and Kadi divisions. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress in the Kadi division. The price of bajri is 27, of wheat 19, of superior rice 14, and of inferior rice 19 pounds per British rupee.

A correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes from Tunis:—The British residents here are feeling considerable discontent about the Commercial Treaty. Lord Salisbury claims to have secured advantages for British goods, which are now to be admitted on payments of an "advalorem" duty of 8 per cent. But French goods, which were formerly admitted at 5 per cent, now come in duty free, so that the position is really worse than it was before. And it is a still greater grievance that while stipulations have been made for British imports, the Colonial trade has been left to take care of itself, and comes in on the basis of the least favoured nation. For instance a British resident tells me that he has now to pay 8fr. duty on a 6lb. packet of Indian tea, where he only paid 80c. formerly. In the bazaars, too, merchants complain at having to pay 15fr. the killogramme on Indian silks and cottons, which will now be scarcely worth importing. The bad bargain is explained by saying that the Regency of Tunis has but a feeble life, and that it was wise to come to terms with France in view of a possible annexation, when Treaties which had been concluded with the Regency would lapse but France has no intention of annexing Tunis, she has at present all the advantages without the drawbacks, of annexation. She governs the Regency autocratically and well. If she annexed it she would have to govern it democratically, embarrassed by the control of Jews and grasping French Colonists, who consider that a Colony should be exploited solely for their personal advantage.

The Mysore Government, with its usual liberality has expressed its intention of providing an Agricultural Chemist for the Province. The matter is, at present, under the consideration of Dr. Evans, head of the Geological Department, who has kindly undertaken the difficult task of selecting a competent man.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In his speech at the annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund in Calcutta on Tuesday, Lord Elgin announced definitely that he would give over office to his successor in the early days of next December, before the Calcutta season really opens, though His Excellency's term of office is not complete until the end of January 1899.

The Commander-in-Chief, being of opinion that the possession of machine guns greatly increases the defensive power of volunteer corps, recently recommended the Government to issue a free allowance of ball and blank ammunition to those corps who are permitted to possess machine guns. Government have now adopted the recommendation and have sanctioned the issue for each gun of (a) practice ammunition, annually 1,000 rounds ball, 300 rounds blank, and (b) service ammunition 6,600 rounds ball. The corps permitted to possess machine guns are the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, the Behar Light Horse, the Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles, the 5th Administrative Battalion North-West Provinces Volunteers (Cawnpore) and the Calcutta Naval Volunteers.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I.C.S., Commissioner, N. D., has been granted furlough for nine months.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., on return from leave, is appointed to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. W. R. Woodrow, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave for two months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has re-appointed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. The Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E. The Honourable Mr. Vizbhucandas Atmaram, members of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay.

Colonel O'M. Creagh, V.C., has been appointed to act as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Brigadier-General C. A. Cuningham, on leave.

It is notified that Government will assemble at Mahableshwar on Wednesday, the 6th April next.

The Reverend C. M. Barham, M.A., acting Chaplain of Byculla, on being relieved, is to act as Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona.

Dr. E. Maynard, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Surgeon-Captain J. Walker, M.D., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant J. G. Greig, 28th Bombay Pioneers, Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, has been granted privilege leave for ninety days.

Mr. G. A. Anderson, will officiate as Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Selby, R.E., or until further orders.

Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, has also been appointed Member of the Board of Trustees, vice Admiral Sir J. Hext, R. N., resigned.

The Reverend E. S. Hall, M.A., on return from furlough is appointed Chaplain of Byculla.

Mr. S. L. Batchelor, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments and Secretary to the Legislative Council, is allowed furlough for two years with effect from the 4th June next.

Mr. K. A. Reinold, has been appointed to perform the duties of Assistant Superintendent of Police Ahmedabad.

Heavy snow fell in Chitral Valley on the 15th instant. One foot of snow was registered outside Chitral Fort, but it melted rapidly. Communication by road was stopped, but repairs are being carried out. The telegraph wire was broken between Gairat and Chitral. The Lowari Pass was closed for runners on the 13th and 14th instant, but the mail arrived on the 15th. An earthquake shock was experienced on the 15th at 4 a.m. The old Bridge at Chitral has collapsed. The Aksakal of the country, Fatteh Ali Shah, died after a few days' illness on March 12th. He did excellent work for the Government in 1895 during the disturbance.

The presentation to Lady White is to consist of a portrait of Sir George. The artist is to be chosen at home by Mr. C. H. Moore, Sir Patrick Playfair and Mrs. Lawrie Johnstone in conjunction with Lady White. The sum collected for the portrait amounts to £500, in addition to which enough money has been collected to have the farewell address engrossed on vellum and sent home in a silver cylinder. The success of the testimonial has been chiefly due to Sir Patrick Playfair and Mr. C. Lawrie Johnstone, who acted as honorary secretaries.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" hears that there is a case of plague in the camp at Reti, Upper Sindh. On Saturday, March 12th, a sowar of the 7th Bombay Cavalry and his wife were detained there on suspicion of coming from an infected district, their tickets being from Ludhiana via Jullundur. On Sunday the wife complained of fever, and on Monday there was no doubt left that it was a typical case of plague. The patient we hear is progressing as favourably as can be expected. It is hoped that no more cases will occur in the camp itself, as the patient was at once removed to an isolated hospital and all disinfecting precautions taken. The Commissioner of Sindh has warned the Collectors and Municipalities of the different districts in Sindh, to exercise the strictest vigilance both in the examination of railway passengers, as well as to keep good look out at the different villages for any plague cases, which should at once be reported to the proper authorities.

The plague outlook in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts, says the Lahore paper, seems to be more hopeful than it was a few days ago, as no reports of fresh villages attacked have been received since the 14th instant. The sudden increase in the number of plague-stricken villages seems to have been due to early reports induced by the money rewards given for them. This system has had the most salutary effect in checking the deliberate concealment which was going on; the villagers in one case having carefully hidden fresh graves with dry leaves and manure, and in other cases made the surface of the grave level with the ground as though no corpse had been interred. Up to the 14th instant there had been 1,106 seizures and 562 deaths.

A fatality, attended with some degree of mystery, occurred the other day at Chhinanwan on the Wazirabad-Lyalpore Railway. It appears that the driver of a goods train, standing in the station yard, after waiting some time for the line clear, noticed that the signal to start was being given, but as he had not yet received the line clear he thought there was something wrong, and sent his fireman back to ascertain the cause of the delay. When he had proceeded about half way, he met the guard who was going up towards the engine to find out why his signals to start were not obeyed, as he had some time previous to giving the signals sent up a pointsman with the line clear for the driver to start. On looking round they found the pointsman lying on the ground, and took the line clear from him, and started the train. The station master, however, brought the train to a stand by exhibiting danger signals, and then accused the native guard of causing the death of the pointsman. The guard was arrested, but on the doctor certifying that the man had died from rupture of the spleen, he was released on bail. Why the train was started while the pointsman was lying on the ground, in a a dead or dying state, is a point into which a strict enquiry will be made.

Mr. H. T. Ross, I.C.S., has been appointed an additional member of the Madras Legislative Council. This appointment will enable him to pilot through the Council the Malabar Tenancy Bill on which he has been engaged since April 1896.

Sir Edward Buck, who has been spending the cold weather in Northern India, has arrived in Calcutta. He leaves for Australia at the end of the week.

The Madras revenue returns up to the end of February show an increase of 43 lakhs over the returns of the corresponding period of the previous official year; the total receipts having been nearly 955 lakhs, as against 195 lakhs last year. Land revenue shows an increase of nearly 27 lakhs, salt 2 lakhs, stamps 4 lakhs, excise 3 lakhs, and registration 3 lakhs.

For the June quarter of 1897 the total weight of Assam rail and river-borne imports was 14,67,877 maunds, and that of exports 28,51,903 maunds. The net result as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year was a decrease of seven per cent in the total trade done. Rice showed the greatest falling off in imports and coal and coke in imports.

The story quoted a few days ago from a Calcutta paper regarding the effects of the earthquake in Assam in the matter of the upheaval of hills must be taken with more than the usual grain of salt says the "Pioneer." That a hill could have risen 500 feet without the whole face of the surrounding country having been materialy affected is, of course, an impossibility. It will probably be found that the survey party have made a mistake and have confused one hill with another; if, indeed, the story is not a traveller's tale altogether.

A small detachment of Indian Sappers is to be sent to Major Lugard in the Niger territory Volunteers from the Madras Sappers are being called for in the first instance. The men will engage to serve for three years on special terms.

Lawlessness is as rife as ever in Siam, in fact it would appear to be growing. Recently a number of Shan traders, British subjects, were bringing a large herd of buffaloes through the interior. While encamped at a place called Nakonsawan they were attacked by cattle thieves, all of whem were well armed. Two of the traders were shot dead in the scuffle, and a third was so seriously wounded that he died soon after. Over two hundred of the cattle were driven off, and the rdiders then decamped. This, according to the Bangkok papers, is by no means an uncommon occurrence; indeed, the interior is said to be terrorised by gangs of armed marauders who carry on a war of blackmail.

The case of Cutler Palmer vs. The British India Steamer Co., which was decided last week by the Calcutta Appeal Court, is of some interest to shippers of goods. Messrs. Cutler Palmer put on board the Kerbela at Madras, a hogshead of brandy for Calcutta, and the bill-of-lading stated: "Hogshead of brandy covered in gunny,—Not responsible for condition or contentss." On arrival it was empty. The captain said that there was no leakage, as he had smelt the hold himself and found no trace of brandy, and no negligence on his part. He believed, in fact, he said, that there was no brandy in the cask when shipped. A commission to Madras then traced the brandy from the godowns of the firm, step by step to the steamer, and the Court found, in fact, that the brandy was shipped and shipped in good condition. Mr. Handly gave a decree, which was reversed by a new trial, and after various proceedings came up to the High Court on a question as to the meaning of the clause abovementioned. The shippers said that it merely protected the shipowners by expressing their ignorance of whether it was brandy and whether the cask was in good condition—it being covered with gunny,—and put the plaintiffs to proof of those facts. It was in effect the usual clause—"Condition and contents unknown." The Appeal Court have held that it was a point of some difficulty, but that there was nothing to induce them to depart from the ordinary meaningof the words and that the shipowners were not responsible for the contents.

It is understood that the Madras Tenancy Bill will be taken into consideration during the judicial vacation—presumably therefore at Ootacamund. If the members of the Select Committee, to which, of course it will be referred, can all conveniently meet on the Hills, well and good: but the regular consideration of the Bill by the whole Council should and must take place in Madras, for many of the non-official members, and a few even of the official members, would find it most inconvenient, if not impossible, to attend meetings at Ootacamund.

The Madras Revenue Returns up to the end of February show a truly remarkable increase over the returns for the similar period of the previous official year. The total receipts have been nearly 935 lakhs as against 895 lakhs last year, an increase of no less than 40 lakhs. Land Revenue shows an increase of nearly 27 lakhs, Salt 2 lakhs, Stamps 4 lakhs, Excise 3 lakhs, and Registration 3 lakhs. If the returns for the present month, the last of the present official year, are proportionately good, Sir Henry Bliss's final Budget Statement will be a record one.

It is under contemplation by the Madras Railway authorities to discontinue the procedure of mixing up oil-lighted vehicles with gas-lit vehicles in trains on their line, as this entails the maintenance of a double lighting staff. Mail trains excepted, oil-lit vehicles will for the future be relegated to certain districts on the line.

The Bari Shah Latif Fair, held annually at Nurpur in the Rawalpindi district, and which has hitherto been held in the month of May, is in future to be held so as to be over early in the month of March, on the score of safety to the public health. The place is not far from Rawalpindi cantonment, and has the evil reputation of having more than once started a cholera epidemic in the north of the Punjab. This, however, says a home paper, is not likely to occur so long as the fair is held in the cold weather.

The members of the Madras Bar will entertain Mr Charles Arnold White, the newly appointed Advocate-General, at a dinner to be given by them in his honour at D'Angelis' Restaurant next Saturday.

Mr. H. T. Ross, I.C.S. has been appointed an additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council. This appointmennt will enable him to pilot through the Council the Malabar Tennancy Bill on which he has been engaged since April, 1896.

The theatrical world has been gossiping for some time about a very interesting expected engagement, which we now hear is an established fact. Miss Mary Moore, so long associated with Mr. Wyndham's successful career at the Criterion, is to be married to Mr. Alfred Beit, the South African multi-millionaire. Mr. Beit is about forty years of age, and in addition to being very wealthy has won a good deal of popularity in smart society in London. His mansion in Park Lane, though exteriorly somewhat untaking, is declared to be beautifully decorated and a miracle of luxury inside. Miss Mary Moore is the widow of the late R. J. Albery, the playwright, who is now dead a good many years. She has two grown-up daughters, though no one would think that possible seeing her marvellously youthful appearance.

In the French Chamber M. Hanotaux replying to an interpellation by Prince D'Arenberg, who indulged in a violent attack on the Royal Niger Company, said the points raised formed part of a whole series of questions which were at present the subject of important negotiations between the French and British Governments. He was therefore bound to reserve, but he might say the Commissioners were actively at work, and the ground had already been considerably cleared. The rights of France were being defended with perseverance and energy. M. Hanotaux confirmed the report of the murder of M. de Bernis at Ilo, but said no other details had yet been received. The Paris *Temps* in dealing with the West African question asserts that France is in effective possession of the greater portion of the triangle between the Niger, the meridian of Say, and 9th degree of longitude, and Great Britain is trying to dislodge her by newspaper articles, which leave her unmoved, but as newspaper warfare might create on both sides a regrettable state of mind it is to be hoped reciprocal concessions may soon result in an agreement.

The "Shipping World" tells a story from Bristol. A large firm in Bristol "called," over the trunk line, an important shipping firm in Cardiff. Twenty minutes passed, and the Bristol house was told that Cardiff refused to accept the call. Nevertheless the charge of 6d. was made for "three minutes conversation." On inquiry it was found that Cardiff had not refused to accept the "call," and it is not clear that the firm had ever heard of it. The claim for the 6d., however, was persisted in, and appears to have been unwittingly paid in settling the monthly account. Meanwhile a correspondence has been conducted with St. Martin's-le-Grand, involving far more expenditure of time and labour than the sum demanded for the conversation which did not take place.

A WINTER'S SHIPWRECK.

THE STORY OF THIRTY HALF-DROWNED CHINAMEN.

Many a strange sight does he who roves the length and breadth of London see, each eloquent of the Imperial range of British interests and dominion. Now who would ever think to meet with thirty Chinamen threading their way gingerly through the turmoil of a dingy City street? That was my fortune a day or two ago, and being curious I followed them. They were in charge of a jolly, burly man, short in stature, rotund of body, somewhat advanced in years, clad in blue—the dark indigo hue of the deep, deep ocean. "An old sailor," quoth I, "by that free-and-easy roll, by those big hands, by those "basso" tones which the raging elements call forth."

And so he was. And they? Shipwrecked mariners I asked him. He told me.

This handsome building in Dock-street, East, is the Sailors' Home, whither comes British Jack after a voyage to rest his limbs and enjoy the pleasures of the town decently. Hither come, too, Jack's masters, cap'ens, mates, bosuns, 'prentices. Here at a cheap rate they get good beds and a good table, and give a wide berth to the lands-sharks.

But what of the thirty shipwrecked Chinamen? They hadn't a dollar amongst them; they shook and shivered in the bitter blasts; we call them yellow men, they were greenish-blue men; their breeches were mostly salt-stained dungaree—the airiest of cotton goods—"welly nicee for much hottee"—but for our climate poor cover—no dammee good; coats and jackets of all patterns—the reefer, the frog-fronted, with no buttons, the Scotch tweed, the Cheviot, the shepherd's plaid—all sea-soaked by monsoons, typhoons, the spray of harbour bars; head-gear—the black skull cap of silk or cotton, the common lug-cap, the cap peaked, the soft pork-pie of the East embroidered *ad infinitum*; foot-gear—old shoes, curly at the toes, down at the heels, and slippers of barbaric fashion—"slippers" in this weather!

The great hall of the Sailors' Home is full of seamen, who pace to and fro, hands in pocket, tanned and shaggy, smoking and spitting; some hang over the bagatelle board; others bend over chequer boards; the hoarse hum of gossip buzzes through the air—thick with the fragrant perfume of black rum-steeped baccy. But every eye is lifted as our thirty Chinamen enter. Even British Jack is startled out of his stolid indifference. Where be they from? What a devil of a mess they're in!

In a corner of the hall is the office of a body very notable amongst philanthropic enterprises for the practical work it does, viz., the society that succours shipwrecked mariners, seamen and fishermen, and even John Chinaman. This old sea-captain with the thick white hair and the deep voice who emerges at the summons is Captain Ivey. His duty is to view those poor devils who have been rescued from the horrid jaws of the sea, to deal with them in a practical way.

But thirty-shipwrecked Chinmen are a large order. They were the crew of a big British tramp, laden with tea and wool, come from China by way of the Canal, wrecked in the Western Ocean in trying to get in to St. Michael's, Azores. But listen to the proceedings:

The captain and relieving officer:

"Hallo! Number one! Who is Number One?"

"Numbly Wun—Numbly Wun." (Chorus of Chinamen.)

Number One is the head of the crew apparently, a fireman, tall and lank. He steps to the front with a grin. "Me Numby Wun—namee Ah Wung Chung"—or some such absurd compound.—

"Well, how you wreckee—how you go downee?"

Numbly Wun—otherwise Ah Wung Chung—held forth, partly in signs, partly in lingo—which ran something like this.

"Im blowee like hellee—capen'e wantee piilot for go in Meekols—im bunkers wantee fillee—pilot 'e no comee—too muchee blowee—phoo—sss—(here Ah Wung Chung imitates the howling of the winds, the raging of the seas, the tortured ocean, the horrid blows of solid water against the creaking bulwarks, the hideous clanging of the iron ports, the hissing steam, the general fury—takes breath and goes on). "Capen 'e no waitee for no dam pilot—'e go in self——." The going in, the grinding on the hidden rocks, the tearing of the bottom by those jagged teeth, the tilling of the ill-fated tramp, the rush to the boats, the pull to the shore close-to—are all told in an indescribable mixture of rapid gesticulations and pigeon-English.

A British ship is a bit of Britain. From Azores to Britain the thirty yellow men were despatched just as they were in their vessels. They met again for the first time to-day.

I now watched the oddest transmogrification it has ever been my lot to witness. They have a clothes store in another corner of the big hall, and thither did Numbly Wun bundle his men, to be rigged out in decent clothing, according to the laws of the society before noted. Two by two they were admitted; one by one they retired into a seemly corner to try on ready-made British breeches, ready-made British shirts; then emerged wreathed in smiles, to be fitted with ready-made waistcoats and ready-made coats, caps, belts, and shoes. They have no chests, little brawn and muscle, lean shanks, tiny feet, and almost impossible of solution seems the problem of suiting these strange customers.

"Him too fat," jibbers one holding out a bellying pair of pants. But Numbly Wun comes to his aid, pulls them off, and gets him another pair.

"Him no catchee," jabbers another, trying in vain to adjust a cap. Again does Numbly Wun interfere, whisks it off, unties his pigtail, coils it up more neatly and the cap falls nicely into its place.

But at last the thirty are rigged out afresh from top to toe, and you would scarce know them from British seamen much tanned by tropic suns. So much for the power of Clothes!

How goes the verse?—

> Which I wish to remark—
> And my language is plain,
> That for ways that are dark,
> And for tricks that are vain,
> The heathen Chinee is peculiar—
> And the same I would rise to explain.

It was discovered that Ah Sin—let us say—had nearly managed to get "two suits."

Presently behold the thirty stalking through the narrow byways by Limehouse Church, under the care of the burly man in blue. They turn into the Home for Asiatics, and snug down till Mr. Johnston, the master of that admirable institution, gets them a ship Klondyke, it was whispered, might be their next destination, or rather the port for that golden cornor of the earth. It is not "cheap labour" though. Ah Sin, Wun Lung, Fung Po, Chin Chin, knows what a dollar will fetch as well as any white men. Three pounds a month is something like his figure. But he is a docile, industrious creature, not a growler or a striker, like British Jack. Poor British Jack—what hard names they give him! As if he alone amongst those who do the world's work had no rights. Thus runs the Catechism:

> Six days shalt thou labour and do all thou art able,
> And on the seventh holystone the deck and clean-scrape the cable.

Bah! In fifty years or less, maybe, Jack will have gone, be a phantom of the past, like the highwayman, the driver of the stage. For will not ships fly, or at least cleave their fish-like way below the waters of the deep?

As showing what changes are taking place in the bed of the Hughli estuary and its bounding shore line, we find on reference to charts not more than 45 years old that spots on which villages flourished are now in seven fathoms of water; and the route of the old Bedford's Channel is now blocked by an immense heap of sand which dries before low water. It is supposed that at the rate at which the Saugor tree-lined beach is being cut away the Lighthouse is doomed in another 30 years or so.

The "Marine Française," which has translated our article on the Navy in 1897, devotes some attention to this question of promotion in relation thereto, and enters into a comparison of the systems prevailing in the two countries. We take the following facts from its article. In France there is promotion to the rank of commander both by selection and seniority, but to the higher rank only by selection. By selection the promotion is at the age of forty, and by seniority at forty-eight. Lieutenants retire, under the existing rules, at fifty-three, commanders at fifty-eight, and captains at sixty, as we have said above. Our contemporary is of opinion that lieutenants in the British Service have not much reason for dissatisfaction.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, March 24.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col O'M Creagh, V C, to act as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Brgdr-Genl C A Cuningham on leave or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S L Batchelor, I C S., Under Secy to Govt in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Depts and Secy to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, is allowed furlough for two years with effect from the 4th June 1898.

Rao Saheb Gajanan Keshav Kanekar, Joint Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri, was in charge of the current duties of the first Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ratnagiri, in addition to his own, from the 15th to the 19th Jan 1898, both days inclusive.

Khan Bahadur Rastamji Merwanji Patell, Second Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 13th April 1898.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K A Reinold to perform the duties of Asst Supt of Police Ahmedadad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 21 of Act XV of 1865, to appoint Mr Burjorji Nasarwanji Vakil to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr Nasarwanji Kaikhasro Dustur, deceased.

Azam Viswanath Narayan Chitre, Mahalkari, petha Nagothana in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

With reference to Govt Notification, Revenue Dept, No. 1925, dated the 16th March 1898, Mr J P Orr, I C S, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the district of Poona.

Rao Saheb Yeshwant Vithal Parulekar, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Ratnagiri in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Secs 12 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Commandant for the time being of the Purandhar Cantonment to be a Magte of the third class within the limits of that Cantonment.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct, that Mr E Wilkin should revert to his substantive appointment of Depy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side with effect from the 1st April 1898.

Mr G D Madgavkar, I C S, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the district of Ratnagiri.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J P Orr, I C S, on return from leave, to be Asst Collr, Poona.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar, on return from leave, to be Dist Depy Collr, Kanara, Rao Bahadur Vishvanath Narayan Sathaye reverting.

Mr L C Switte, I C S, Asst Collr, Thana, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint, under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam to be Talukari Settlement Officer.

Mr H O W G Brooke, I C S, acted as Collr and Dist Magte Kolaba, and Dist Registrar, Kolaba, and was Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba Dist from 1st to 18th Feb 1898, both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 18th Sept 1897, Mr Shalom Bapuji to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Khandesh District, in addition to his other duties as Dist Depy Collor, Khandesh, for all the lands in the said district which have been notified as proposed Reserved Forests.

H E the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Khandesh to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer under Sects 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the enquiry and record in respect to the Protected Forests of the said district shall be made and prepared by the said Forest Settlement Officer in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

Mr F S P Lely, I C S, Commissioner, N D, is granted furlough for nine months.

Mr W R Woodrow, Depy Conservator of Forests, third grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C S I, The Hon Mr Fazulbhoy Visram, C I E, and The Hon Mr Vizbhucandas Atmaram.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W S Goodridge, R N, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Admiral Sir J Hext, R N, A D C, K C I E, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev E S Hall, M A, on return from furlough, to be Chaplain of Byculla, and The Rev C M Barham, M A, acting Chaplain of Byculla, on being relieved, to act as Chaplain of St Mary's, Poona.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr E Maynard has been appointed to act as civil Surgeon, Nasik, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th Feb 1898.

Surg-Capt J Walker, M D, has been appointed to act as Civil Surg, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd March 1898.

Lieut J G Greig, 28th Bombay Pioneers, Extra Aide-de-Camp to H E the Governor, is granted privilege leave for ninety days with effect from the 26th March 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Temporary Asst Surg P D Pagnis, L M and S, was placed on Plague duty at Igatpuri from the 6th to the 26th Oct 1897

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and transfers vice Messrs. Joyner and Patuck, proceeding on leave:—Mr A Davidson, M Inst C E, acting Suptdg Engr, is transferred from the Southern to the Central Division, Mr E Pinhey, Exec Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Suptdg Engr, Southern Division, Mr W L Strange is transferred from the Nasik District to the Karachi Canals Dist, Mr Karpur Shrinivasrao, B Sc, L C E, is, on relief by Mr Apte, transferred from Thana to Nasik, and Mr L M Bose is appointed to act as Exec Engr, Khandesh.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—(RAILWAY).

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G A Anderson, class 1, grade 2, Superior Revenue Estabt, State Railways, to officiate as Secy to Govt, Public Works Dept, Railway, during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Col H O Selby, R E, or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Govind Balvant Pradhan, B A, LL B, a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Thana Dist as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Girdharlal Uttamram Parekh, B A, LL B, Mohanlal Chunilal Parekh, B A, LL B, Motilal Shivabhai Patel, B A, LL B, and Madhavrai Narayanbhai Mehta, B A, LL B, Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad District as may be assigned to them by the District Judge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Mahadev Vinayak Marathe is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Panvel in the Thana District during the absence of Mr Vaijanath Anant Datar on leave or until further orders.

Mr Chuharmal Gangaram is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Naushahro in the Hyderabad Dist vice Mr Tahilram Lilaram, resigned.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Appaji Godbole, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Parner in the Ahmednagar District, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr Shripad Sadashiv, Genl Duty Circle Inspector, Nasik, is appointed to be sub pro tem third grade dist Inspr of Land Records and Agriculture, Nasik, from the date of his taking charge until relieved by Mr Vishnu Govind Rede.

Southern Division.

Mr Yeshwant Vithal Parulekar, Deputy Accountant, Ratnagiri, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri during the absence on privilege leave for three months of Rao Saheb Wasudev Narayan Ajgaonkar or until further orders.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Rao Saheb Janardhan Ballal Behere, Mamlatdar of Devgad in the Ratnagiri District, to be Mamlatdar of Khed in the same district, and Rao Saheb Vinayak Narayan Parchure, Mamlatdar of Khed in the Ratnagiri District, to be Mamlatdar of Devgad in the same district.

The Civil Surgeon of Shillong (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Neil Campbell), it is understood, is transferred to the Andaman Islands, and the Civil Surgeon of Dhubri (Surgeon Major Dobson(is to be posted to Shillong. Dr. Campbell rendered especially valuable services during the time immediately following the earthquake, when owing to destructions of the water-supply there were many dangers to be guarded against, and an outbreak of typhoid fever was raging in Shillong.

Major K. Inglis, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, has been placed on special duty in connection with the fresh arrangements now in progress for the suppression of the plague in Jullunder and Hoshiarpur districts. Surgeon Captain Ewens, Civil Surgeon of Montgomery, Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Davis, Civil Surgeon of Gujranwala, and Military Assistant Surgeon Mason, Civil Surgeon of Gurgaon, have joined Major Inglis's Staff. Besides these officers a large subordinate medical staff is on the spot, so the system should soon be in working order.

The Gorakhpur poisoning case has been taken up, under transfer by the High Court, by Mr. Reynolds, District Magistrate, Jaunpur; Mr. Read, Advocate, prosecuting, and Messrs. Nundy and Shurfuldin, Barristers, defending. The magistrate has discharged the accused, the widow of Karim Khan, holding that it was doubtful if the deceased was poisoned. The evidence for the prosecution was absolutely worthless so far as it proved anything against the accused, and moreover there was no motive for the crime.

The Good Die Young.—Unlike most popu[illegible] sayings, this has very little truth in it. Exp[illegible] every day proves that some at least of th[illegible] spared to make the world brighter and b[illegible] more pleasant place to live in. In fact[illegible] ence is that good people, and good thi[illegible] live the longest. For example, consi[illegible] ands of articles which have been wi[illegible] and are now forgotten. Why? Bec[illegible] bad. On the other hand, we have [illegible] and Ointment, which have proved t[illegible] of poor humanity for fifty years a[illegible] Because they are good. Of a tru[illegible] good does not die, but lives for all t[illegible]

PURELY PERSONAL.

THERE is a story told in the March number of the 'Quiver' to show that her Majesty's study of the Bible has been a little scholarly as well as deeply devotional. She and the Prince Consort were one day reading a portion of Scripture together and discussing its meaning, when a point arose in connexion with the different rendering of the passage in the English and Lutheran versions. To settle it the Prince sent a messenger to the British Museum to borrow a copy of Luther's Bible. The official from the Museum when he arrived with the volume was shown into the Queen's private sitting-room, and was not a little surprised to see the Queen and Prince Consort sitting at a table with open Bibles and deeply engaged in study. The Prince was very pleased to find that Luther's Bible supported his views.

It may not be generally known that Sir Edwin Landseer's famous picture "The Monarch of the Glen" was originally intended to occupy one of the panels in the Peers' Refreshment-room of the then new Houses of Parliament. Luckily, as Mr. Joseph Grego tells in the "Magazine" of Art for March, the arrangement fell through, and it was sent for exhibition to the Royal Academy. There, in 1851, it evoked universal admiration, and was promptly purchased by Lord Londesborough for £840; Landseer, at the same time, having sold the copyright for engraving to Messrs. Henry Graves for a further sum of £500: thus at once bringing up the amount to the more adequate figure of £1,340. The engraving by Thomas Landseer, published in 1852, has enjoyed the vast popularity such a work was certain to command, proofs having mounted up to high figures. For instance, an artist's proof realised £120 at Christie's in 1894. The painting, as was inevitable, has since, Mr. Grego adds, gone on steadily increasing in value. From Lord Londesborough's collection it passed into the hands of other art-lovers. In 1884 "The Monarch of the Glen," sent to Christie's by Lady Otho Fitzgerald, was purchased by Lord Cheylesmore (then Mr. Eaton, M. P.) for £6,510. On the death of Lord Cheylesmore his collection was sent to Christie's in 1892, when an animated competition for Landseer's master piece brought the price up to £7,245. Mr. T. J. Barratt subsequently purchased this covetable painting from Messrs. Agnew.

The cartoon which appeared in the "Westminster Gazette" is curiously similar in sentiment to a passage in Mr. J. A. Stewarts new novel, "The Minister of State," just published by Mr. Heinemann. In the course of a speech in the House of Common's Mr. Stewart's hero pictures the wooing of the Lady of the Samrock in the identical spirit of Mr. Gould's Cartoon If Disraeli were substituted for Mr. Gerald Balfour the identity would be complete.

The French S.P.R. is divided against itself. One side is composed of studious ghost-seekers; the other of neo-sorcerers. The latter own as their leader Dr. Tucausse, who, for the purposes of magic, has taken the name of Papus S.I, This gentleman is going very strong, indeed. He tells fortunes by cards, he concocts love philtres, he lectures on the black art, and, for all we know, prefers a broomstick to a fiacre. The English in Paris are said to favour Papus S.I. not a little.

News of another occultist comes from Germany. This practitioner was resorted to by the wife of a sick blacksmith for a cure for her husband. A plentiful dish of bitter vegetable and bacon was prescribed, and the blacksmith ate and recovered. Shortly afterwards the village tailor fell ill, and the tailor's wife, wishing to save the medicine man's fees, borrowed the blacksmiths recipe. The result was that the tailor ate, and died with amazing celerity. "Ah," said the wizard, when a complaint was carried to him, "Tailors and blacksmiths differ. A tailor's disease demands another fee and another cure."

If Carlyle were living, what, we wonder, would he say to the new certificate of respectability. He made fun enough of "gigmanity"—the possession of a gig—but a woman who came before Sir John Bridge yesterday would have pleased him even more. She denied the charge of begging, which the police had made against her, in the following historic words:—"It's a life, your Worship, I'm a respectable woman—a tailoress. Why, I make trousers for Mr. Newton—Mr. Newton, the magistrate, I mean. If I'm respectable enough to make a magistrate's trousers, I'm good enough for anything." It is unanswerable. The woman was discharged.

Sarah Grand has been giving a "Great Thoughts" interviewer her opinions on her critics. Some of these latter attribute to her the views expressed by the most diverse of her characters, and that she thinks an "impertinence." Indeed, in some papers "what is called criticism is only too often misrepresentation elevated to a fine art." How curiously criticism repeats itself! Every successful writer has much the same experience. My great grudge against the critics is that they sometimes make me untrue to myself—make me angry with them for their infirmities, instead of being patient and pitiful. But that soon passes; then I resolve not to read any more, and as regularly break the resolve the next time a review is sent me. "Very woman, you say," added the author of the "Heavenly Twins," "Why not very human? Very silly anyway!"

Did Diderot predict in 1770 the Zola trial and the present position of France? A correspondent who has been reading "Rameau's Nephew" in Miss Sylvia Hill's translation (Longmans) sends us the following quotations therefrom (pages 14-15): "The man of genius . . . . may fall a victim to prejudice and law, but there are two kinds of laws—those of an absolute equality and generality; the other, those strange ones which owe their authority to the blindness and need of circumstance, a passing ignominy only covering the culprit who transgresses these, which time reverses on judges and nations, to hang over them for ever. Who is the more dishonoured to-day? Socrates or the magistrate who made him drink of the hemlock?

Few prelates work harder than the Bishop of Manchester, but his doings are probably less chronicled than those of most other bishops. His lordship has, however, this week made an announcement of supreme importance. He has not only visited every parish in the Archdeaconry of Manchesher, containing 1,932,342 people —more than the population of any diocese except London—but he states that he has preached in several Nonconformist chapels, How such a circumstance went unrecorded at the time is very difficult to understand. His lordship said in his Cathedral yesterday that during his visitation he had, by the kindness of his Nonconformist brethern stood in many of their pulpits, and had longed for the time to come when they might not only love each other, but also mutually help each other in preaching the Gospel,

The Dean of Canterbury was recently questioned by a "Goodwil" interviewer as to how he came to publish his well-known book "Eternal Hope.' I had been much moved in the matter (he replied) by the deaths of some of those connected with me. I felt I must make known what I was sure could be rightly said on the subject, and which would bring legitimate comfort and hope to many despairing souls. The first sermon I preached on is sent a thrill over the whole of Great Britain. Letters literally poured in from all sides thanking me, and in course of time letters came from most distant parts of the Empire, and from lonely missionaries working in far-off lands. Then unauthorised editions of the sermons were published, and in self-defence I issued the book. Reports that the Dean has changed his views are baseless.

In the current issue of the *Rambler* an incident is related of Prince Christain. On one occasion, when some distance from home, he called at a farmhouse to ask for a glass of milk. and as the good housewife was baking pancakes at the time she offered him a plateful of these delicacies which the Prince accepted and ate with great appetite. On asking how much he owed her for his entertainment, the woman said, "Nothing. You are welcome to the food. I know the pockets of young soldiers are never too well lined." Her astonishment when the Prince told her who he was may be imagined, and his Royal Highness, after giving her a handsome gratuity, mounted his bicycle and rode off.

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
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